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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 250 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

"Ankhi-Khoosh"—
"Ankhi-Khoosh"
EYE-DROP
A wonderful specific for Ophthalmia and all Sore and Mattering Eyes, acts like a charm for Tired, Watering or Itching Eyes.
Absolutely Harmless. Very Soothing for the Eyes. Ankhi-Khoosh Never Fails. Ankhi-Khoosh does not smart.
CAN BE HAD FROM ALL CHEMISTS.

RED ARMY REGAINS INITIATIVE

JAPAN STANDS AT CROSS ROADS

In Far East

NO CHANGE IN TENSION

Mr. Curtin On Australia's Capacity To Resist Aggression

CANBERRA, Oct. 20.

Mr. Curtin, in a statement to the press, said that cohesion among the Pacific democracies confirmed the substantially improving Australia's capacity to resist aggression in any new theatre of war.

Mr. Curtin said that there had been no change in tension either for worse or better. He added that he had had talks by radio telephone with Sir Earle Page who was proceeding to London as representative of the Australian Government and Mr. Casey the Australian Minister in Washington, and had consulted Air Chief Marshal, Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the British Commander-in-Chief, in the Far East yesterday. He understood that there had been no termination of discussions between Japan and the United States.

In his statement on Saturday after the Cabinet meeting, Mr. Curtin said that it was reassuring to know of the cohesion of Democratic powers in the Pacific. It would not be possible to speak freely of the plans for co-operation with other Pacific Power which reflected an extraordinary advance on what was possible a year ago.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Fadden, stated that the extent of the United States co-operation with Australia regarding the Far Eastern situation was deeply appreciated. Australia, he said, was greatly encouraged by the policy of the United States.

While stressing the universal agreement with Mr. Curtin that Australia wants peace in the Pacific, Mr. Fadden said that should necessity arise for resisting aggression, the people of the Commonwealth would stand shoulder to shoulder.

He gave the assurance as the Opposition Leader that the opposition would extend to the present Government wholehearted co-operation in all measures necessary for the protection of the Commonwealth and the security of the Empire. It was essential for Australia's existence that war efforts should not be for one moment be relaxed and he called for the maintenance and expansion of production.

"The Prime Minister has emphasised that 'we must remain vigilant and ready for a sudden turn of war impelling us to active self-defence near our own coastline.'"—Reuter.

OMINOUS SIGN

BANGKOK, October 20.

Official quarters are still reluctant to comment on the delicate Far Eastern situation except to reiterate "for the hundredth time that Thailand's basic policy is strict neutrality."

Foreign diplomats, however, read an ominous sign in the first editorial reference to Thailand since General Tojo assumed Japanese Premiership. This comment significantly relayed to Bangkok via Berlin repeats the now familiar accusation that Thailand is becoming pro-British and utters "a new warning" that Thailand should not tolerate these tendencies. Reuter.

SINGAPORE VIEW

SINGAPORE, Oct. 20.

While some misgivings are felt regarding the appointment of a General to the Japanese Prime Ministership, it is generally felt that the composition of the Japanese Cabinet is less bellicose than expected. It is considered that the present strength of the Japanese forces is still insufficient in view of the Thai intention to resist any incursion.

While it is generally thought that a Japanese move against Siberia is not ruled out, it is considered that Japanese interests and temperament would be better served by a southward move. French authorities in Indo-China continue to resist successfully any encroachment on their sovereign rights and Japanese forces are accorded only territorial facilities and are not given assistance of material.—Reuter.

New Premier's Call For Supreme Sacrifice

STAGE BEING SET FOR FINAL PLUNGE

TOKIO, October 20.

GENERAL TOJO, the Japanese Premier, in a speech here said that Japan to-day stood at the cross roads of life and death. He appealed to the army to make the greatest sacrifices in order to achieve their great ends.

An Order-of-the-Day issued by the Premier was read to-day to members of the Japanese Cabinet. The order emphasises that the situation now was critical and, therefore, he had taken up responsibilities of Premiership and War Minister.

General Tojo, according to reports in Tokio, will give the necessary final touches to the Washington negotiations before they are actually broken off.

JAPAN STANDS AT CROSS ROADS

Japan now stands at the cross roads of life or death, declared the new Prime Minister, Gen. Tojo, in his first Order-of-the-Day, addressed to members of the War Cabinet. He appealed to them to be prepared to sacrifice everything in order to surmount the current crisis.

He also urged the necessity for establishing "Iron Unity" among all fighting arms and people in order to cope with the encirclement of Japan by foreign Powers.

Gen. Tojo expressed satisfaction with the progress of Japan's Rearmament Policy, adding: "I cannot but be deeply impressed by standing at the helm of the Cabinet and holding the leadership of the Army at this crucial hour."

Cabinet Reshuffle

Among the first actions of the new Prime Minister, after taking over the portfolio of Home Affairs, has been a complete reshuffle of the chief posts in the Tokyo Metropolitan Police. It is considered possible that Gen. Tojo plans a thorough overhaul of bureaucracy before launching his new programme.

There has been delay in taking over the Premiership owing to Prince Konoye's illness, but extensive adjustments in the personnel of the office are thought likely. The changes in the so-called Little Cabinet whose influence is often greater than that of the full Cabinet, are also significant, especially the appointment of Masayuki Tani as the new head of the Information Bureau and Naoi Hoshino as Chief Secretary to the Cabinet.

Tani is ex-Foreign Vice-Minister whose nomination as Ambassador to France two years ago failed to win French acceptance. He is known as an ardent "continentalist".

Tani's service career has been mainly spent in Europe and China except for a brief interval at Washington.

Hoshino is regarded as a self-made man whose self-making took place mainly through Manchukuo.

Little is known of Uchii Moriyana, the new Chief of the Board of Legislation apart from his long service with that Board.

Lieutenant-General Teeichi Suzuki, who remains a Minister Without Portfolio and Chief of the Planning Board, completes the influential so-called Little Cabinet.

NAZI COMMANDANT IN NANTES ASSASSINATED

BERNE, Oct. 20.

It is officially confirmed in Vichy that the German Commandant of the Nantes District has been assassinated.

A London message says:—

The German Military Commander of Nantes in occupied France has been murdered, according to a report cited by the British press from the Swiss radio.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Iranian import monopolies of tea, sugar, cotton, piecegoods, motorcars and spare parts and tyres have been cancelled according to private advices from Teheran. The Iranian Cabinet last week cancelled the monopoly system applied to rice.—Reuter.

Japan Dictates Terms To U. S. For Aid To Russia

Tokyo, Oct. 20.

A warning that the use of Vladivostok as a route for American supplies to Russia is beset with the danger of spreading war to Eastern Asia is contained in a leading article in the "Japan Times and Advertiser", the Japanese Foreign Office organ, on Sunday.

It says that if the relations between Japan and the United States remain strained as they are now, United States aid to Russia carried beyond a certain point is almost certain to aggravate the Pacific situation.

If the United States means to offer effective and adequate aid to Russia an improvement in Pacific relations must be desirable to her. Such an adjustment of relations must be based on a correct appreciation of Japanese policy in "the peace structure of East Asia".

The importance of a friendly Japan must be clear, the newspaper adds, if the United States means to aid Russia effectively and if such aid is to flow across the Pacific through Vladivostok.

WILL THERE BE WAR?

TOKYO, Oct. 20.

Earlier to-day (Monday) it was announced that the new Premier, after taking over the Home Affairs Ministry, had made a complete reshuffle of Tokyo police chiefs and of Governorships of several Prefectures. It was added that he might make an extensive review of official appointments before launching his new programme. Official circles stubbornly persist in discounting prospects of war but other well-informed quarters in private are far from optimistic about the prospects.—Reuter.

Japanese Troops Dispositions

Manchuria Re-Inforced: Ominous Movements Towards Thailand

CHUNGKING, Oct. 20.

The Japanese are concentrating 33 divisions in Manchuria, declared a Chinese military spokesman at a press conference this afternoon. He stated that the Japanese at present are maintaining 22 divisions there of Manchukuo troops, while three or four more Japanese divisions are on their way to Manchuria.

There are no important Japanese troop movements taking place in North China, but the Japanese are conscripting thousands of Chinese labourers for the building of a highway between Kalgaon in Inner Mongolia and Tolun in Manchuria, thus connecting Mongolia and Manchuria.

Between 50,000 and 60,000 Japanese troops are massed in Southern Indo-China, according to the Chinese spokesman, and not over 100,000 as reported from Saigon. He said: "150 Japanese planes are at present concentrated at Saigon. Japanese mechanised units are stationed on the race course there, but they are being moved to the Thailand border.

Recently the Japanese brought in Saigon 1,500 tons of wire for the construction of barbed wired defences on the Thailand border.

There have been heavy military movements along the Indo-China—Thailand border, added the spokesman, and a large number of Japanese warships and transports are concentrated between the Gulf of Siam, Camranh Bay and Hainan Island, but the exact figures are not yet obtainable.—Reuter.

Counter-Attacks In Leningrad Sector

MOSCOW PREPARES GRAVE FOR HITLER

Fierce Soviet Resistance Puts Check On Nazi Advance

MOSCOW, October 20

Soviet troops, whom the Germans surrounded near Vyazma, have succeeded in breaking through after twelve days' fighting and are now with the main forces, according to the war correspondent of the newspaper "Pravda".

CALL FOR CITIZEN ARMY

An urgent call to the Moscow Citizens to form themselves into an army to defend the Capital street by street, house by house, if need be, is made in an editorial article in the "Pravda" which was broadcast by Moscow Radio.

The article explains Stalin's Decree proclaiming a State of Siege, saying that the measures indicated therein are of decisive importance for the Capital's defence.

Instructing the citizen army how to deal with enemy tanks, speed up building fortifications and exhorting them to be ready to give life itself in the Capital's Defence the article says that everyone capable of handling a rifle should consider it his sacred duty to bar the way to the enemy and every street and every house must become a fortress.

All who violate the order must be brought before the Military Tribunal without delay and provacateurs, spies and other enemy agents must be shot on the spot.

GRAVE OF FASCISM

"Tanks and planes from England and America are coming to our help", declared the Military Commissar of the Tenth Battalion of Moscow Home Guard, Boris Abramovich Bakshev, in a broadcast to the citizens of Moscow to-day.

He added: "From all corners of our vast country reinforcements are streaming forward. Our determination and our vast resources will crush the Fascist scum at the approaches to Moscow. Knowing my men and their patriotism I know we shall not falter. We shall not lose Moscow".

IN VYAZMA REGION

After twelve days' fighting on march through difficult country, Soviet troops who were encircled in the region of Vyazma, have broken through and succeeded in reaching the main front. In announcing this, the war correspondent of the newspaper "Pravda" on the Moscow Front quotes one Red Army man as saying: "The Germans shouted and shrieked about having surrounded and destroyed our men near Vyazma, but they have broken through, annihilated a considerable number of Nazis and are again waging a heroic struggle which is admired by the whole world".

The correspondent declares that the troops who escaped encirclement marched in rain and snow, were obliged to cross rivers, marshes, forests and swamps.

The same correspondent estimates that the German losses on the Eastern Front have now "passed well on to four million killed and wounded".

MOSCOW PREPARES FOR FINAL STRUGGLE

Meanwhile Moscow continues feverishly working day and night to complete the steel ring of fortifications around the Capital. The newspaper "Pravda" says that thousands of citizens are ceaselessly toiling in shifts, erecting steel armoured forts and artillery and machine-gun emplacements. Men who never handed shovels in their lives are working like navies with a single thought in mind—to prevent the enemy breaking through into the heart of the Capital.

According to reports from besieged Leningrad published in the army organ "Red Star", initiative is now with the Soviet who are carrying out a number of counter-attacks in that region. The report describes a

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1.)

HUGE NAZI LOSSES IN RUSSIA

Four Million Men Killed And Wounded

MOSCOW, Oct. 20.

The latest estimate of German losses on the Eastern Front is now four million killed and wounded, according to the war correspondent of the newspaper "Pravda".

Fighting at Murmansk has cost the enemy more than 2,000 officers and men, says the "Pravda's" correspondent.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S WAR TIME CAPITAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The Russian Government has been established at Kujbyshev, 550 miles south-east of Moscow.—Reuter.

CAIRO:—King Farouk received the Maharajah of Kashmir on Monday.—Reuter.

WHILE MOVEMENT LASTS NO ELECTION CONTESTS

Kripalani Clarifies Congress Position: Review Of Political Situation Begins To-day: Pt. Pant Summoned To Wardha

WARDHA, October 20.

Congress Committees are not permitted to participate in general elections to Local Bodies, according to a statement issued by Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress.

Acharya Kripalani says: "The question has been raised as to whether Congress Committees should participate in elections to local bodies like District Boards and Municipalities. It has been one of Mahatma Gandhi's adopted principles regarding the present Satyagraha movement that Congressmen holding representative positions and fulfilling the necessary conditions should offer Satyagraha, in pursuance of which members of Legislatures, etc., have offered civil disobedience.

TILL MOVEMENT LASTS

"So it has been decided that Congress Committees should not take part in general elections to local bodies hereafter while the movement lasts.

"The Mahakoshal Congress Committee has been accordingly asked not to participate in the Jubbulpore Municipal elections which are due."

It is understood that this statement was issued after consultations at Sewagram where Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani had been to see Mahatma Gandhi in the evening.

BENGAL DELEGATION

Mr. Kiran Shanker Roy, Leader of the Bengal Congress Assembly Party, accompanied by the Whip of the Party and some Congress M.L.A.'s and representatives of the Provincial Congress Committee has arrived to discuss Bengal affairs with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Parliamentary Board. Mr. Asaf Ali has also arrived here.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, ex-Premier of the U.P., who was recently released from jail, has been called at Wardha for discussions.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, ex-Premier of Madras, is arriving here to-morrow morning.

After informal talks to-morrow prominent leaders now assembled in Wardha are expected to see Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow afternoon for taking stock of the political situation.—A.P.

NO INDICATION OF REVISION

WARDHA, Oct. 19.

Authoritative Congress circles in Wardha state that the report published in certain sections of the press to the effect that a meeting of the Working Committee or prominent members of the Committee, who have been released from jail, is going to be held is not correct.

During the past few days prominent Congressmen who have been released from jail have been arriving at Wardha one after another and this has naturally led to general discussions on the present political situation.

However, it is understood that no particular significance is attached to these conversations and there is no basis for the suggestion that the present Congress programme is being reviewed or revised.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Ghanshyamsingh Gupta saw Mahatma Gandhi yesterday.

A delegation from the Bengal Assembly Congress Party is arriving at Wardha this evening.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has given instructions that those who return from jails should reoffer Satyagraha within a week of their release.—A. P.

WILLKIE WAR AGAINST NEUTRALITY ACT

WASHINGTON, October 20.

Actively backed by Mr. Wendell Willkie, a group of leading Republican Senators is reported to be ready to demand outright repeal of the Neutrality Act.

This would impart a Two-Party character to the move by the veteran Democrat Senator Glass, Member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee who has declared: "We should repeal the whole damn thing." The group is headed by Senator Warren Austin, Assistant Minority Leader and Senator Styles Bridges. Senator Bridges told reporters: "The time has come for the Republican Party to take a forward and a leading attitude towards questions of foreign policy."

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is this morning considering the Bill for arming merchantmen.—Reuter.

VICHY:—General Weygand left for a destination in North Africa having attended a Vichy Cabinet meeting on Saturday.—Reuter.

NOTICE.

To-day (Tuesday) being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper to-morrow.

French Pilots' Escape From North Africa

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Three French air force pilots have just escaped from French North Africa each flying French fighters according to an authorised source. The pilots reached allied territory where they have joined General de Gaulle's Free French Forces.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Gujerati match for Aryasamajist Vaish bachelor, 24, Double M. A. Noble family. Father England returned. Box No. 15229 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a suitable match of about thirty, established in life for a Khatri girl; studying in an European school and appearing in the Senior Cambridge Final Test next December. Though married in her very early age became widow immediately after and is virgin. No caste or Provincial restrictions. For further particulars please apply to "Nanda", c/o Mr. Beharilal, Sub-Divisional Officer, P.W.D. Yeotmal Sub-Division, Yeotmal (Berar). (15235)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

An experienced filing Clerk, well versed in Alpha-Numera System of filing, wanted by large Office in Bombay. Write with full particulars and minimum salary expected. Box No. 6341, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a motor car driver, apply Dr. Anklesaria, 177, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort. (15244)

Wanted immediately Lino Operators with good speed. Only experienced persons should apply with certificate stating qualifications to Box No. 85, "Bombay Chronicle."

M.T.B. College, Surat—Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary for the posts of (1) Lecturer in French and English, who must be at least M.A., and (2) Demonstrator in Physics who must be B.Sc. with Principal Physics should reach the Principal before 10th November. (6302)

Required for a Factory in Bombay one qualified mechanical and Electrical Engineer having good workshop experience. Apply with copies of testimonials and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 15237, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted A qualified Manager for Katmandu Office with at least 10 years practical experience in Banking. Preference will be given to those knowing Nepali and Hindu languages thoroughly. Pay (with provision for future) according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and minimum pay expected to: Director-General, Nepal Bank Limited, Katmandu, Nepal. (6334)

141 EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Golden Opportunity for backward students. Vacation courses for Matriculation, College examinations. Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobitalao. (15216)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by 12 Noon on 1st November, 1941, from those possessing high academical qualifications in Law and experience in practice and teaching for the post of the Principal, Syke's Law College, Kolhapur. Pay Rs. 500|-25-700|- on probation for 12 months with choice between Pension and Provident Fund. Higher starting pay may be given to specially qualified men.

Applicants should state qualifications, etc.

(Sd.) E. W. PERRY,
Prime Minister of Kolhapur.
17-10-41.

(6335)

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Room No. 1, Third floor, Round Building, Junction of Kalbadevi Road and Princess Street, Bombay, 2, on THURSDAY, the 30th of October, 1941, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1940.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and Solicitors for the year 1941, and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. V. JOSHI,
Chairman.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 22nd October, 1941, to THURSDAY, the 6th November, 1941, both days inclusive.

(6289)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Throw away glasses—Bring normal vision to your eyes through nature's own treatment. Cure of all eye troubles without operation or glasses. Dr. Narula's Pioneer Eye Clinic, 12-Temple Road, Lahore. (15195)

241. PROFESSIONAL ADLETS.

Opportunity For Manufacturers. —A Dichromate and Chlorate Specialist is open for commercial engagement. Can design erect and run the factories. Correspond Box No. 15210 "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential agents to purchase Tower Brand washing soaps Cash. Apply the Baku Soap Works, Matunga, Bombay 19. (15115)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Rupees Two Lacs available on freehold and 999 years Lease. Bombay properties at 6% for 1 to 5 years. Parties, please write directly, confidentially. Brokers not wanted. Box No. 15220, "Bombay Chronicle."

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Govt. U. P. Handicrafts Products. Woollen Tweeds Hand spun and Hand woven, full suit length 7 yds. Rs. 16|- only. Post free. Apply for samples with -|2|- stamps for postage Officer Incharge, I.T.F., Govt. U. P. Handicrafts, Lucknow. (15209)

FORECAST

Earn Rs. 126|- with guarantee with a nominal investment of Rs. 12 within any six days. See M. Sorabji, Nawab Building, 327, Hornby Road, Oppo. Petit Library. (15246)

Public Notices

NOTICE

WANTED 7 SUPERVISORS for Sample Rooms to be opened by the Supply Department at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi. The posts are temporary and the salary has been fixed between Rs. 150-200, depending on the qualifications of the individuals selected. Candidates with knowledge of workshop practice and manufacturing experience in engineering workshops are required. Applicants possessing, in addition to the above qualifications, a degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering will be preferred. Age should not exceed 40, unless the applicants are already in Govt. service. Applications should be addressed to the Officer on Special Duty (Sample Rooms), Department of Supply, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and should reach him not later than the 7th November, 1941.

6348.

THE M. & S. M. RLY. CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in England)

STAFF SELECTION BOARD

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Muslims, Non-Brahmins and members of Depressed Classes only for 100 posts of Office Clerks Salary Rs. 25-2-45.

2. QUALIIFICATION. Passed S. S. L.C. or its equivalent. Candidates knowing Shorthand and Typewriting will have preference.

3. AGE. Between 18 and 25 on 1st November 1941.

4. Selected applicants must be prepared to work anywhere on the M. & S. M. Railway.

5. PROCEDURE. Write by POST to the Secretary, Staff Selection Board for an application form enclosing a stamped addressed envelope and a crossed Indian Postal Order for One Rupee payable to the M. & S. M. Railway, Madras. No request for an application form will be entertained unless the above instructions are observed. Money orders or cash will not be accepted. The application form must be completed and forwarded by POST to reach the address below not later than 3rd November 1941 quoting as reference advertisement No. 13.

6. GENERAL. Applications must be accompanied by copies of certificates regarding Education, Character and Sporting Activities. Originals must not be sent. Applicants who are called for interview will be required to produce original certificates.

SECRETARY,
Staff Selection Board,
M. & S. M. Ry., P. T. Madras.
Advertisement No. 13.

(6339)

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES DEPOT, KARACHI.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following temporary posts in the Medical Stores Depot, Karachi, which are expected to last for the duration of the war.

(1) Superintendent (Stores) Rs. 170-8-210.
(2) Assistant Superintendent (Office) Rs. 120-5-170.
(3) Store Clerks. Rs. 45-5|2-2-90.

Candidates will be required to take out a fidelity policy before taking up appointments of—(1) and (2) for Rs. 2,500|- each and (3) for Rs. 1,500|-.

Applications stating age, educational qualifications and experience and with copies of testimonials should reach the Deputy Assistant Director-General, (M.S.) Medical Stores Depot, Karachi on or before the 31st October, 1941. Preference will be given to candidates already in Government service with practical experience in dealing with stores.

(Sd|). G. S. CHOPRA,
Captain, I.M.S.
D.A.D.G. (M.S.)
Medical Store Depot, Karachi.

(6347)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for 24 temporary posts of Fitters and Boilermaker Improvers in Running Sheds—Pay Rs. 80/- plus 20 p.c. consolidated overtime per mensem.

Age between 18 to 40 years on the 1st November, 1941. Candidates must have passed the Matriculation, Junior Cambridge or equivalent examination, and completed 5 years apprenticeship including a Technical training, or had previous experience as a fitter or boilermaker. A reasonable knowledge of locomotive engine and boiler maintenance is expected.

Printed application forms obtainable from any station on the East Indian Railway, or from the Treasurer, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, on payment of Re. 1/- in cash or by money order. Forms completed in candidate's own handwriting together with cash receipt for one rupee must reach the Deputy General Manager (Personnel), East Indian Railway, 105, Clive Street, Calcutta, not later than the 10th November, 1941, in a cover superscribed "Recruitment for Fitter and Boilermaker Improvers". Candidates called for interview will attend at their own expense.

Depressed class candidates may be shown some preference.

Appointments subject to Medical Examination.

Canvassing will disqualify a candidate.

GENERAL MANAGER.
6338.

Public Notices

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED PERCENTAGE RATE TENDERS in form B-1 for the work of "Constructing a double storeyed building for armoury, stores, etc. at Naigaum" costing Rs. 20,000|- approximately are invited and will be received in the office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 30TH OCTOBER, 1941, upto 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) and opened on the same day.

2. Tender forms at Rs. 3|- each and other particulars may be obtained from this office on any working day upto 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) (1-0 p.m. on Saturdays) except the day of receiving the tenders.

3. The amount of earnest money payable into the Reserve Bank of India is Rs. 200|- and the Security Deposit amounts to Rs. 1,000|-.

N. V. S. MURTI,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 18-10-1941.

(6340)

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Chemicals and Apparatus, etc., to the J. V. D. College of Science of Technology and Erskine College of Natural Sciences, for a period of three years will be received by the Registrar, Andhra University, Waltair till 12 Noon on Saturday, the 15th November 1941. For further particulars please apply to the Registrar.

6346.

The "V"

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HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN

Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

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Don't return to life. The "Nerves" when allowed to snap COMPLETELY can't be revived either. Don't let your "Nerves" therefore, "die". The Nervous System comprises of the cerebro-spinal system centring on the brain and spinal-cord), and the sympathetic system centring on ganglia). These control life's processes, like digestion, respiration and blood circulation. Day in and day out your Nerves are consumed and run to waste. You must therefore feed the nerves and make up the waste. A new and novel "Vim Food" tasting of delicious cocoa containing not only cocoa but also Milk and Wheat Proteids, Vitamin D. etc., has just been introduced for your "Nerves" and "Life". At an astoundingly low price of Re 1/2 only, per tin, ensuring you 50/60 brimming cups RICHER AND MORE NUTRITIOUS THAN MILK ITSELF and definitely more delicious so there is nothing to beat "BROOKVALE CHOCOLATA". If per chance your Chemist or Store cannot supply "BROOKVALE" (remember the name in full) ring up 40078 (Bombay) or write to Post Box 857, BOMBAY. DO NOT DELAY A MOMENT TO ENJOY "BROOKVALE CHOCOLATA" AND INSURE YOURSELF BETTER SLEEP PERFECT HEALTH AND LONGER LIFE IT'S A FOOD—NOT A MEDICINE.

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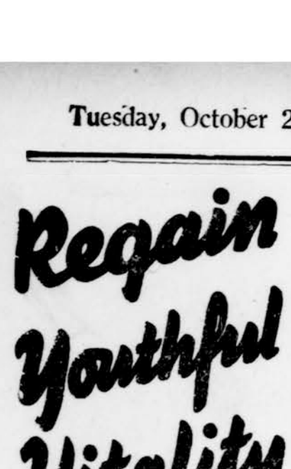
Drink a glass of Phosferine Tonic Wine when you're tired—and you will feel strength flow back into your veins. This revitalising wine is the perfect pick-me-up. It promotes the energy and stamina to offset the "lowering" effect of trying climates.



The warming glow of Phosferine Tonic Wine renews the bright energy of youth, promotes vigour in the prime of life and provides vitality in old age.

PHOSFERINE TONIC WINE

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST PLEASANT WAY TO VITAL HEALTH

"DECLARE WAR"

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Anxiety over Russia's grave military situation has grown throughout the United States, cabled the "Daily Mail" New York Correspondent on October 10. American Newspapers furiously demand that the U S Administration should send something more than words to Moscow. The interventionist "New York Post" calls again a declaration of war. "America is not helpless," it declares. "America can possibly win this battle for Russia America's weapon, swift as a flash of lightning, is a declaration of war. Its effect cannot be denied or ignored. It would be an icy hand to snatch hope from every soldier in Hitler's line."

The "New York Times" says: "We cannot afford to wait until Hitler faces the West again. We cannot take a chance and give too litle or too late. For the protection of all that we have and are, we must throw our full strength unreservedly into the Battle of the Atlantic."

Newspapers up and down the country express similar sentiments but in Washington there is no hint of any audacious action.

India To Manufacture High Explosives

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The first unit of a sulphuric acid concentration plant installed at a high explosives factory is now under test. The unit has been manufactured in India—a fact which indicates a marked advance in India's capacity for the production of chemical plant equipment.

Work has considerably advanced in other directions as well. The manufacture of mercury fulminate has been established, while practically all the plant for the manufacture of T N T has been received and is being installed.

Toluene also is now being delivered regularly to the high explosive factory.

All the Eastern Group projects have now been launched and work is proceeding apace on all the individual schemes comprising production of anti-gas respirators, light air bombs, motor bombs, shells and other high explosives. Another important item is expansion in civil production of armaments such as empty shell, and empty mortar bombs.

Larger and larger orders for textiles and various other stores continue to be placed in India by the Eastern Group countries.

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NEW YORK COTTON 33 POINTS DOWN

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH

New York : October 20.

Previous closing	16.58
To-day's opening	16.41
Difference	–17
To-day's closing	16.25
Difference	–33

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April/May Rs. 215

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York : October 20.

New York cotton showed considerable weakness following disappointing foreign news and lack of encouraging home developments. Trading in March began at 15.41, that is 17 pts lower than the last closing Prices eased under Wall Street and New Orleans selling with some liquidation.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

December 16.23/20
March 16.42/39
May 16.59/58

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London : October 20.

SEEDS

Castorseeds October/November (£19 3/4 quoted) £19 3/4 quoted

Linseed Bombay Calcutta October/November (£19 1/2 quoted) £19 1/2 quoted

Linseed La Plata October/November (£12 5/8 quoted) £12 3/4 quoted

Groundnut Coromandal Coast October/November (£18 1/4 quoted) £18 quoted.

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted

Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (13 3/4d nominal) 13 3/4d nominal.

Forward (13 3/4d nominal) 13 3/4d nominal

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York : October 20.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London : October 20.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London : October 20.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER

London : October 20

Spot (23 1/2d) 23 1/2d nil.

Forward (23 7/16d) 23 1/2d +1/16

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6

Paris on Bombay not quoted

New York on Milan not quoted

New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16

London on Kobe not quoted.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.

4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent

6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£255 1/2 buyers; £255 7/8 sellers, Barely steady) £255 3/4 buyers; £256 sellers, Quiet.

Electric Copper (£62) £62

Lead (£25) £25

Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London : October 20.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

London : October 20.

5 per cent 1958/68 £104 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols £82 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £106
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan £99 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan £114 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 1/8
New York Loan £101 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds £113 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors 15-7
Marks and Spencer Ordinary 35-10
Electric Music Industry 12-1 ex-div.
Princhin Johnson 22-10
Imperial Chemical 32-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary 57-9
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates £70
Dundee 36-3
Unilever Ordinary 26-4
Fort Motors 23-10
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £65 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary £4 21/32
Carreas 'A' £5 9/32
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary £5 15/16
P and O Def 27-4
Distillers 67-0
Bredfords Dye 6-7
British Celanese 4-10
J and P Coates 36-10
Courtaulds Ordinary 32
Fine Cotton Spinners 4-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary 16-4
Inter Nickel dol 40 1/2
Indian Iron 48-9

TEA SHARES

Associated Portland Cement 18-0
Donaro Tea 30-0
Empire of India 20-0

JUTE

Barnagore £7

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber 17-6
Guia Kelampong 15-7
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust 28-5

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug 16-10
Burma Corporation 6-4
Rio Tintos £5
East Rand Properties £2 5/32
Rand Mines £7

MINE SHARES

Crown £10 3/8
Associated Portland Cement 60-0
Trinidad Leasehold 66-10
Sub Nigel £7 1/16
Spring Mines Split Shares £1 3/32
Union Corporation 147-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian 31-3
Anglo India 38-9
Burma Oil £2 13/16
Mexican Eagle 11-10
Shell Transport £2 19/32
Royal Dutch £23

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary £40
London Midland Ordinary £15 1/4
London North Eastern Def £1 9/16
London Southern Defd. £13 3/8
London Transport 5 per cent £123 1/2
London Transport £38 1/2

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay : October 20.

The market was open to-day from 5 to 6 p.m. for "Moorat Transactions." Prices ruled steady with narrow fluctuations. In the Steel group, Tata Deferreds opened better at 2060, and after touching 2070 eased off to 2065, but closed at 2065. Tata Ordinaries also opened higher at 391 and moved between 393 and 390. Textiles showed a firm tendency wherein Bombay Dyeings were better off at 1220. The Miscellaneous shares also continued steady.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day :—

Tata Deferreds (2050) 2060 70 55 65
Tata Ordinaries (388) 391 93 90 92

Tata Ordinary 392, Tata Deferred 2065, Indian Iron 32, Steel Corporation of Bengal 19/8, Bombay Dyeing 1220, Central India 367/8, Century 422/8, Gokak 227/8, Kohinoor 475, Simplex 148, Andhra Valley 1757/8, Tata Hydro 185, Tata Power 1707/8, Associated Cement 155/8, Belapur 226/4, Bombay Burma Old 495.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay : October 20.

The cotton market remained opened tonight for Moorat Business. Trading in Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 220. The rate improved to Rs. 221/8, but then receded back to Rs. 216 on unfavourable war news and the weakness in American prices. The market closed finally at Rs. 217.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices: General Motors 39-5/8 Anaconda Copper Mining 26 U P Steel Common 52-1/4 Preference not quoted.—Reuter.

FIRST FORECAST OF BURMA RICE CROP

RANGOON : October 20.

In view of the decision of the Government of Burma, recently announced, to control the export of next year's rice crop, special interest attaches to the first forecast of the rice crop for 1941/42 now published.

The area likely to mature is estimated at 12,503,200 acres, which is 61,300 acres above last year's final figures. The area destroyed this year is estimated at 147,800 acres, which is 66,600 acres above the corresponding estimate last year. This is mainly due to floods, insufficient middle rains and insect pests in certain areas.—A. P.

Harpur Wheat Market

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Oct 17.

The local wheat market remained very stable during the week under review. Fluctuations recorded during the week, though frequent, were narrow and unimportant. Price control possibilities, new swani crop movements and the threatening political situation on the continent particularly the unfavourable turn in the Russian war produced a bearish feeling but in the face of very encouraging export demand, confidence in the commodity was not shaken and prices did not give way. Every small decline in values encouraged speculative bulls to re-enter the market.

The proceedings of the Price control conference are being watched with keen interest and obviously the trend of the markets in near future would primarily depend upon the decisions of the conference. It is, however, pointed out that the present rising tendency has very little to do with forward dealings and stocking for inventory. It is chiefly due to the heavy despatches to Iran and other countries and the possibilities of further increased exports. It is gratifying to note that commercial bodies, whose views were invited by the Government on the problem, have however, unanimously replied that they are opposed to any scheme of price control over food grains on the ground that the rise in the prices of primary commodities was justified in view of the depression in the last decade.

The market had closed at 3/10/1 for jeth last week. Movements during the week were confined between 3/8/9 and 3/10/9. Exports during the week were on a very reduced scale and totalled only 49 khattis. The present stock is put at 489 khattis as against 571 khattis at the corresponding period last year Preparations for the sowing of the next wheat crop are in full swing and the particularly dry weather is causing some anxiety Arrivals of swani crops are in full swing.

Ban All Export Of Silk

SILK ASSOCIATIONS APPEAL

The Secretary of the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association, Ltd., has forwarded a letter to the Secretary, Department of Commerce, Government of India, relating their grievances. The average annual consumption of silk in India is 4 million lbs., of which about 2 million lbs. is produced at home and the remaining imported from foreign countries. This source has been stopped by the War situation. The Secretary appeals to the Government of India to ban all export of raw silk to the Sterling Bloc countries, by whom tempting offers are made to Indian merchants, as it would affect the home industry to the point of creating a crisis. He also requests the Government to explore the possibility of importing Chinese silk, via the Burma Road, in co-operation with the Burma Government.

Madhusudan Mills, Limited

The annual report of the Directors of the Madhusudan Mills, ended 30th June, 1941, states :—

After making a provision of Rs. 2,02,000 for depreciation, the accounts show a profit of Rs. 5,34,116-3-2 which with Rs. 1,240-13-4 brought forward from the previous year's accounts makes a total of Rs. 5,35,357-0-6

From this sum the Directors recommend to carry to Workmen's Welfare Fund Rs. 1,000; Leaving an available balance of Rs. 5,34,357-0-6. Out of this, your Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per share, free of income-tax, which will absorb Rs. 2,88,000; and leave a balance of Rs. 2,46,357-0-6; to be carried forward Rs. 2,46,357-0-6.

Your Directors subscribed on behalf of the Company a further sum of Rs. 2,000 making a total of Rs. 4,500 to the Bombay War Gifts Fund during the year under report.

The CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

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140 BRANCHES AND PAY-OFFICES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 3,50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	...	Rs. 3,36,26,400
Paid-Up Capital	...	Rs. 1,68,13,200
Reserve & Other Funds	...	Rs. 1,25,12,000
Deposits as at 30-6-1941	...	Rs. 36,37,99,000

DIRECTORS:

Haridas Madhavdas, Esqr., Chairman, The Rt. Hon Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., P.C., Ardeshir B. Dubash, Esqr., Dinshaw D. Romer, Esqr., Vithaldas Kanji, Esqr., Noormahomed M. Chinoy, Esqr., Bapooji Dadabhoy Lam, Esqr., Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esqr., Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Kt., H. F. Commissariat, Esqr.,

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H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

Buddha, Like Lighthouse In High Seas

Messages To Golden Jubilee Celebrations Of Mahabodhi Society

CALCUTTA : October 20.

The news comes to far away America of the death of India's Poet and seems to deepen that gentleness has gone out of the world," says Prof. George P. Conger, of the University of Minnesota in U.S.A., in the course of a message for the golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Mahabodhi Society, to be held here some time during December.

Prof. Conger observes that when in these days one in the West sends his thoughts across the lands and seas for the anniversary of the Mahabodhi Society, the world seems to have strayed far indeed from teacher who taught boundless goodwill for all creatures and would have them all to be happy-minded.

"When the present period of strife has passed," writes Prof. William Ernest Hocking of the Harward University to the Secretary of the Golden Jubilee Committee of the Society, "Buddhism will contribute not a little to the bonds which will reunite the fragments of the spirit of Asia and therewith of the reborn brotherhood of the world."

Mr. J. L. Magnes and Mr. H. Bergmann, President and Secretary respectively, of the Hebre University in Jerusalem, in a joint message observe: "As an oriental people returning to their national home on the edge of Asia, we look round for those positive forces with which to associate for a renaissance of the East and restoration of its particular spiritual values. And behold, at a time when the nobler forces of the soul and of the spirit everywhere in the world seem to be at the mercy of the more brutal forces of blind mechanical power and cruelsome destruction, we hear suddenly the voice of the Great Buddha mightily ringing forth from your country and we see one of the oldest cultural nations of the world gathered to commemorate the immortal figure of Gautama, the Budha."

The celebrations, they add, will make the world realise that even to-day the path is still prepared and that even to-day the lore of the sage of the Sakyas (Sakya Muni) like a lighthouse in high seas, sends forth its beams to a doomed humanity showing the way through the uproar of times to the realm of Eternal Bliss.—A. P.

ANJUMAN-E-HIMAYATH-E-ISLAM MUSLIM ORPHANAGE

Appeal For Funds

The Anjuman-e-Himayath-e-Islam, Muslim Orphanage is providing destitute Muslim boys and girls with free boarding, lodging, clothing and education for the past 53 years. But, today the Institution faces a grave financial danger which if not averted would compel the authorities to turn out of it's doors a large number of inmates. They, therefore, earnestly appeal to the public to help the Institution liberally and enable it to continue the good work it has been doing

Aligarh :—It is reliably understood that the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col has been conferred on all the Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.

BRITISH RETURN FOR AMERICAN AID

Sensational Scheme

LONDON, Oct 11.

According to my information, the British Government is considering an almost sensational plan to give the United States fair return for the aid already rendered in ships, money and materials of war, cables Charles Foley to a London newspaper from Washington. The scheme, which originates from the State Department, would throw open to America British naval, military and air bases from Gibraltar to Singapore whenever needed, not only during the present war but at any future time when the United States may be troubled. In addition, the U. S Government would like Britain to agree to the co-operative post-war establishment of an international economic system based on low tariff barriers and free flow of trade. The plan envisages the closest Anglo-American co-operation, both political and economic, as the foundation for lasting peace.

Aney's Seat In Assembly And Forward Bloc's Move

NAGPUR, Oct. 20.

A meeting of the Forward Bloc was held last night in Amraoti to consider the question of the by-election to the Central Assembly for the seat rendered vacant by Mr. M. S. Aney.

After a prolong discussion it has been decided that Messrs. R. S. Ruiker and Kamath should take steps to negotiate with Congress leaders the question of selection of a candidate.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker is in correspondence with leaders of different political parties on this question.—United Press.

B. B. & C. I. RY.'S ANNUAL REPORT

There has been no change in the length of the Railways, which remains at 3,509 miles, says the annual report of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Company which was submitted before the General Meeting, held in London, on July 14, 1941.

The amount of Stock also remains unchanged.

With regard to the question of the Company's liability to Indian taxation in respect of it's Guaranteed Interest an appeal against the proposal taxation is before the Bombay High Court, and pending a final ruling the additional Indian Tax is being paid under protest. There is a slight increase in the net earning of the Company for the year 1940-41.

Punjab Markets Act To Come Into Force On Dec. 1

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

A Market Committee under the Punjab Agricultural Produce Market Act, has been formed in Batala in Gurdaspur District, announces the Punjab Government Gazette.

Out of a total of 130 Committees to be constituted under the Act 129 have already been formed.

The Act will come into operation from December 1, 1941.—A. P.

The World's Finest SKIN REMEDY

ZAM-BUK Prevents Poison & Heals Like Magic.

WORLD-FAMED for over half a century, Zam-Buk is the finest Ointment for your skin; for it soothes and cures in the shortest possible time. Thus you cannot do better than use this great herbal remedy for all your cuts, bruises, burns, sores and foot troubles, and for more serious complaints such as eczema, ulcers and poisoned wounds. Zam-Buk possesses valuable soothing and antiseptic properties, it dries up unpleasant discharge and heals without a scar. Doctors and nurses everywhere praise Zam-Buk; so, whilst you remember, make sure of getting a box to-day. Guaranteed Free From Animal Fat.

Zam-Buk Ointment Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4. Zam-Buk Soap in small or large tablets. Zam-Buk Powder in sprinkler tins.

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DIRT ENDANGERS HEALTH

For safety's sake teach them the LIFEBUOY habit—

There is danger in dirt. Danger from germs that breed and thrive in dirt. Doctors will tell you that dirt carries germs that can be the cause of no less than 27 different illnesses. Only antiseptic cleansing can give real protection against this danger.

Teach children the Lifebuoy habit. Teach them to guard against germ danger by washing regularly with Lifebuoy Soap. For Lifebuoy is an antiseptic soap—its lather has a special health element that protects. Every wash with Lifebuoy lessens the danger of illness and disease.

Children love Lifebuoy for its clean, healthy smell. They love its rich lather. It's a big, economical soap that lasts a long time. Cultivate the Lifebuoy habit in your family!

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WHY NOT PROSECUTE JAI PRAKASH?

Saxena's Challenge To Government

LUCKNOW, Oct. 19.

In an interview on Mr. Jai Prakash Narain's letters, which were published by the Government of India recently, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A. (Central) said.

"No one with any political foresight and imagination would have written or acted in the manner Mr. Jai Prakash Narain is alleged to have done. The letters betray utter confusion and even infantilism in political thought. They reveal that the author's mind is obsessed with party politics and a supreme desire to see his Congress Socialist Party prevail by hook or crook. Illegal activities are reported therein, for the purpose of counteracting communists, even as aggressive action amongst the kisans is suggested to show the futility of Satyagraha.

"Knowing as I do from past experience that whenever the open movement slackens, either at the instance of its author or because of repression, there has always been furious heart-searching amongst the workers and often a tendency to revert to the so-called 'old methods', I have no doubt that the vast bulk of the rank and file in the Congress still remain firm in their conviction to fight for and wrest freedom from British imperialism by open and non-violent means.

TO COUNTER PUBLIC OPINION.

"I am therefore not so much concerned with the contents of the letters—even if it were true—as the time and the manner of its publication. The question naturally arises why don't the Government prosecute Mr. Jai Prakash Narain or the person who attempted to smuggle out letters, and obtain a judicial verdict of their authenticity?

"Is it because they are not sure of their ground? or is it that they don't want the detenus to come anywhere near the law courts?

"To my mind, publication of these letters has been well-timed to counter the growing volume of public opinion against the detention without trial of such a large number of persons, and the unwillingness of the authorities even to submit the evidence against them to be scrutinised by an impartial tribunal.

"I hope that the public has by now become well versed in the tactics and methods of the Government to be taken in and the agitation for their release is bound to grow."—A. P.

War Allowance For Sind Govt. Peons

KARACHI, Oct 20.

The Sind Government have decided to grant war allowance at the rate of Re. 1 to peons drawing up to Rs. 15 and Rs. 2 to peons between Rs. 16 and 30.

The allowance is to be granted with retrospective effect from September last.—United Press.

MUNICIPALITIES AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION

"Personalities Dominate Over Principles"

The following are the main points in the report of the administration of municipalities in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions:—

The general unsatisfactory administration of our municipalities is almost proverbial. The reasons are not far to seek. Several presidents and councillors show a greater regard for their own position and gain than for the welfare of their municipalities. Party bickerings and personal hatred are a prominent factor. Personalities rather than principles continue to dominate majorities in the municipal boards.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The year under report (1939-40) passed on the whole without any special event. The administration of municipalities (Northern, central and southern divisions) cannot be said to have made any improvement. There are 129 municipalities in the three divisions.

RISKY FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position of many of the municipalities cannot be said to be satisfactory and the majority of the municipalities continue in financial trouble. The main cause is the large percentage of arrears for reducing which no energetic steps are being taken. Councillors not infrequently figure as defaulters and continue enjoying their councillorships immune from disabilities for their default owing to failure of the municipalities to enforce the provisions of the municipal act.

The health of most municipal touns was fairly satisfactory, but this, in most cases, was due more to luck than care.

Ambezzlements and misappropriations were detected at several places.

Harijan Political League Conference

LAHORE, Oct 20.

An All-India Conference under the auspices of the All-India Harijan Political League will be held on November 2 and 3 next at Garhmukteswar (U.P.) Raja Maheswar Dayal of Kotra will preside.

Among others, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Dr Satyapal and Goswami Ganesh Dutt are expected to attend the Conference.—United Press.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WAR FUND

Lucky Number Scheme

The G I P Rly Lucky Number Ticket Scheme reached its conclusion on Saturday when the Twenty Lucky numbers as given below were announced by Mr G E Cuffe, General Manager, G I P Railway on opening the sealed covers containing the lucky numbers in the presence of a large gathering at the G I P Railway's Hindu Staff Childrens' Divali Treat, held at the Victoria Terminus station. Holders of winning tickets in Bombay should present them in person to Mr. Hall, Deputy Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer (Traffic), Victoria Terminus, Bombay, who after verification will arrange to make payment of the prizes. Holders of winning tickets residing in the mofussil should submit their tickets by registered post to the officer mentioned above for disposal:—

Prize. No.	Amount. Rs.	Winning Number
1st	10,000	K 4367
2nd	7,000	A 3906
3rd	4,000	B 15
4th	3,000	P 55
5th	2,000	L 4999
6th	1,000	D 751
7th	800	Q 3863
8th	600	M 4
9th	400	T 167
10th	200	F 294
11th	100	C 2
12th	100	J 1901
13th	100	G 981
14th	100	N 48
15th	100	H 4586
16th	100	K 37
17th	100	S 2981
18th	100	R 596
19th	100	U 7
20th	100	E 359

WEATHER REPORT

POONA: October 20.

Thundershowers have been fairly widespread in Malabar and Southeast Madras. A few thundershowers are also reported in Mysore, Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Calicut 1 1/2 inches; Bangalore Madura and Mercara 3/4; Pamban, Cuddalore and Coimbatore 1/2.

Temperatures are generally higher than usual over the region from the North-West Frontier to East Central Provinces and East United Provinces.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 20-10-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.018 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 95.7 degrees (6.4 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.0 degrees (3.4 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 14 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 20-10-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.97 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BULLION FIRM ATTACHED

Action Follows Alleged Attempt To Evade Income-Tax

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

A bullion firm of Lucknow was raided and attached by the police in execution of the court's order. The circumstances which preceded this action also include allegations of an attempt of a partner of the firm to evade the payment of income-tax.

It would appear on inquiry that Mr. Raja Ram and Mr. Jagannath Prasad, two jewellers, started a bullion firm in Hasanganj known as Messrs. Bhagwan Dass Mannilal, and carried on the business of bullion.

The income-tax officer of Lucknow, it is learnt, found out that Jagannath Prasad had also opened other firms in the name of his relations for which, it is alleged, they were paying no income-tax. The department demanded Rs. 3,500 as the total unpaid tax. Jagannath Prasad, it is further alleged, paid off Rs. 2,000 in lieu of the demand to the department from the funds of the firm of Messrs. Bhagwan Dass Mannilal. The other partner of this firm took objection and this led to a demand from him for the dissolution of the partnership.

This fact was followed by an allegation from Mr. Raja Ram of misappropriation of firm's funds and he ultimately filed an application before the city magistrate of Lucknow.

The court issued orders for the attachment of the firm by the police pending inquiry and hence last evening the Hasanganj police reached the spot and put their locks on the firm.—"National Herald".

NO INTERVIEWS ALLOWED IN LAHORE JAIL

Agitation Against General Sales Tax

(From Our Correspondent)

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The agitation against the taxation of General Sales started in Amritsar in April last has resulted in a complete cessation of business.

Mr. B. L. Chauna, President, Punjab Beopar Mandal, has issued a statement expressing his dissatisfaction at the useless nature of talks with Government.

It appears that a comprehensive memorandum of demands was submitted to the Government but it was partially accepted.

Mr. Prem Bhasin has been transferred to District Jail, Montgomery for detention under Section 20 of the Defence of India Rules.

The Punjab Government have issued an order prohibiting certain persons from visiting jail, and interviewing the inmates. The list includes the names of persons like Dr. Gopichand Bhargava and Mian Iftikharuddin.

The name of Chaudhary Moola Singh, M.L.A. (Harijan Congress) was struck off the list of schedule caste votes for Punjab Legislative Assembly, but on his filing a petition with the Punjab Governor, his name was again included.

Indian Adult Education Conference

THIRD SESSION IN BOMBAY.

The third Session of the Indian Adult Education Conference will be held in Bombay on the 27th and 28th of December 1941.

The Conference will be organised under the auspices of the Indian Adult Education Association, whose primary objects are to spread knowledge among the people of India.

On behalf of the Indian Adult Education Association and the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, which has been asked to make the necessary arrangements for the Conference, we invite all citizens of Bombay, who are themselves actively connected with or are interested in the education of adults, to join the Reception Committee of the Conference. Members of the Reception Committee will have the right to attend the meetings of the Conference and are entitled to all the privileges of a delegate. The Executive Committee of the Association has fixed Rs. 5/- as the minimum membership fee of the Reception Committee. Donations are also invited and will be gratefully received from Institutions, Associations and Societies which, on account of their interest in Adult Education, would like to co-operate with the organisers in making the Conference a success.

U. S. Journalist's Indian Tour Programme

RANGOON, Oct. 19.

Mr. Maynard Owne Williams, chief of the Foreign Editorial Staff of the National Geographical Society, Washington, is now in Rangoon.

In an interview, Mr. Williams declared that the United States was making so many aeroplanes for the democracies that she did not have a sufficiency of planes for her own commercial airlines.

Mr. Williams said that he intended touring Northern India before it became too cold and travelling to the Malabar coast in the Winter. He hoped to return to the United States about the middle of next year.—A. P.

HOW EMPIRE SUPPORTS WAR EFFORT

LONDON, Oct. 18.

How the empire is supporting Britain's war effort is strikingly shown in an official statement just issued.

Over ten million sterling for example has already been donated by thousands of individuals all over the world to provide bombers and fighters for the R.A.F. The dominions have developed their own industrial plant and are turning out their own munitions, tanks, aircraft and other products while in addition individual gifts for aircraft from the dominions exceed one million sterling.

Among some of the colonies, the figures are even more extraordinary. Tanganyika, for example, a territory occupied by Germany previously to the last war and credited by Germany with many sympathisers, has contributed over 17,000 sterling. The Straits Settlements sent 589,000 sterling while the Gold Coast sent over 660,000 sterling.

Under the Air Ministry scheme, different squadrons are named after the provinces or districts which have made outstanding contributions. For example, four separate Indian funds—those of Madras, the United Provinces, Bombay and the Punjab—together have contributed over 1,500,000 sterling. Madras' fine contribution has been perpetuated by three fighter squadrons while the Punjab has two squadrons named after it and the United Provinces and Bombay one each.

Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and Trinidad all have fighter squadrons named after them, while Ceylon and the Gold Coast each have a bomber and a fighter squadron and Jamaica and the Federated Malay States are represented by bomber squadrons.

In the case of some of the smaller protectorates and possessions which are not large enough to be able to make a complete squadron individual fighters or bombers are named after them.—Reuter.

LETTERS TO INDIAN SOLDIERS OVERSEAS

The postage facilities now in force for writing letters to Indian soldiers serving overseas are:—

(1) There is no restriction on the number of surface mail letters which relatives and others may write to Indian soldiers serving overseas, and

(2) the writer pays 1 1/4 annas only and the cost of redirection to overseas destinations, namely 2 1/2 annas per letter, is met by the Defence Department of the Government of India.

A representation was made to the G.H.Q. that free postage facilities should be given on surface mail letters sent to Indian Other Ranks serving overseas, says Press Note issued by the Madras Government. The General Headquarters consider that the concession of entirely free surface postage would necessitate a modification of the present arrangement.

The number of free letters would necessarily have to be restricted in number and probably confined to next-of-kin only. Consequently, other relatives and friends would have to pay the full rates of 3 1/2 annas per letter.

Apart from the difficulty of controlling concession of a limited number of free letters, the present arrangement is thus to the advantage of the majority of those who wish to write to Indian soldiers serving overseas.

EXECUTIONS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

From five of the territories bordering on Germany—all under the Gestapo's rule though one, Hungary, is nominally independent the German News Agency reports fresh shootings, cabled the "Daily Express" Special Correspondent on the German frontier on October 2.

HOLLAND.—Three people have been executed as the "ring leaders of a sabotage organization". A fourth was jailed for life.

CZECH PROTECTORATE.—With 57 more shootings and hangings, Reinhard (killer Heydrich brings his total to 145 in the first four days of his rule in Prague. In addition, the Germans report the "extradition" of 228 more people to Germany. They will join hundreds of Czechs already taken to German concentration camps. Heydrich announces that his "state of emergency" hitherto applies only in six chief arms-producing areas and is being extended to three more districts. Two more Czech generals, veterans of the last War, were among Heydrich's latest victims. One, Bikulas Dolezah, was 72.

FRANCE.—Hylvian Triboullois, a 42-year-old workman of Torcy (Seine-et-Marne) has been shot by sentence of a Nazi court martial in Paris. He was found in possession of a revolver, the Germans allege.

CROATIA.—Ten "Communists" are to die, says a communique from the Quisling Premier, Pavelitch, because two Germans were killed in Zagreb. The Germans, it is said, were walking with ten other Nazi soldiers and airmen when snipers fired at them. A third German was wounded. The rest of the party, it is claimed, searched buildings nearby and captured six "Communists".

HUNGARY.—Forty-two Serbs living in the Hungarian-occupied Banat province of Yugoslavia have been shot for sabotage, says a report from Budapest. Thirty-eight more were seized as hostages to be shot if outrages do not stop.

Managing Agents:— BIRLA BROS., LTD.
Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Jalgaon, Lahore, Patna.

ONE STOREY BUILDING

Where workmen's lines are constructed of brick or stone and are of one storey they are likely to afford a very suitable form of A.R.P. shelter for factory workers.

This observation is made by the Government of Bengal in a circular addressed to Chambers of Commerce and Industrial Associations.

The Government, however, point out that in such buildings occupants should be instructed to remain in their quarters in cases of enemy air raids and lie down or sit in a selected corner which may possibly require some strengthening wooden shutters and doors should be closed.

The Government are of the opinion that if the fullest use is made of workers lines in this way, it will in many cases be unnecessary for the protection of factory workers, when in their quarters to dig slit trenches, the maintenance of which is often difficult.

Ornaments Worth Rs. 50,000/-

Being Given Away

"NATIONAL NEW GOLD", our immortal invention and truly the 8th wonder of the world, no longer requires an introduction. It is already well known throughout India, and has been unanimously praised by the public and the Press, as being the only one chemical Gold THAT NEVER TARNISHES, and from which most fashionable and delicate ornaments can be prepared.

To popularise further our "NATIONAL NEW GOLD", we have decided to give away, for the time being, a set of samples comprising of 3 tolas of NATIONAL NEW GOLD, 2 pairs of fancy bangles, 2 pairs of ear-rings, 2 finger-rings, all of the most attractive designs, along with illustrated catalogue, to those who apply now, before the concession is withdrawn.

National New Gold Works, Section 246

Post Box No. 126, DELHI.

Happy New Year, Folks!

--- Here's a New Year resolution. Stick to the Truth, and do the Right!"

.... THE "HEART SPECIALIST"

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Anjān

Starring DEVIKA RANI, ASHOK KUMAR

ROXY

BOMBAY TALKIES
Gay Comedy Romance
Daily: 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Matinee TO-DAY and THURSDAY, 1 p.m.

"Anjan" Songs-Records On H. M. V.

FAITH IN THYSELF
AND FAITH IN HIM
IS THE FORCE THAT
DISPELS DEVIL'S WHIM.
FAITH IS THE TORCH
THAT ILLUMINES THE WAY,
OF THE JUST AND RIGHTEOUS,
TO THE GLORIOUS DAY.

HERE'S THE PICTORIAL PROOF OF THESE WISE WORDS—

प्रभात चित्र IT'S PRABHAT

'SANT SAKHU'

PRABHAT'S BIOGRAPHY OF A GIRL WHO LIVED ON FAITH

Directed By: DAMLE FATEHLAL & RAJA NENE

4th Week at

Starring HANSA, GOURI, KULKARNI & SUMITRA

CENTRAL

HINDI: DAILY 7 p.m. MARATHI: 4 & 10 p.m.
SAT. SUN. HOLIDAY MATINEE: AT 1-30 P.M.

A "FAMOUS PICTURES LTD." RELEASE.

INDIRA

His Wife was Vain, Self-Willed and Sophisticated—

VINOD

Her Husband was Self-Respecting

See The Marital Conflict between the EAST & THE WEST

In 'ROYAL' Jewel No. 16

'SWAMI'

स्वामी ROYAL RELEASE NO.16

Directed by A. R. KARDAR

DELIGHTING the Hearts and DISTURBING the minds of Educated Bombay since Saturday last.

Daily: 1, 4, 7, 10 p.m.

Majestic

Orient Fans!

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST BUT THE CHEAPEST IS NOT BEST

BUY AN ORIENT FOR RELIABLE SERVICE.

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BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Sud 1, 1998
Muslim: Ramzan 29, 1360
Parsi: Ardibehest 17, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 35m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.
Hightide: 0h. 5m.; 12h. 04m.
Lowtide: 5h. 56m.; 18h. 14m.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

DESAI—Mrs. Ahilyabai Ramdatt, wife of Mr. Ramdatt W. Desai (Advocate) O.S. High Court, mother of Sumant Ramdatt (S. Ramdatt) Jayant, Vijaya and Raman Ramdatt, died at 10-45 a.m. on Monday, the 20th October, 1941, at their residence in 5, Dhaswadi, Thakurdwar.

INTER-COMMUNAL TEA PARTY ON ID DAY: The Fort Students' Union will give an inter-communal tea party on Thursday, the 23rd instant at Mantri House, 1, French Bridge, Bombay, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

FORT STUDENTS' UNION: Under the auspices of the Fort Students' Union an "Inter-communal Tea Party" is arranged on Thursday, 23rd October at "Mantri House" 7, French Bridge, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

PURNAPRAGNA SEVA SANGHA: Annual general meeting of the Sangha will be held at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Vani Vihar Vidyalaya, Bhimani St., Matunga. Mr. N. S. Gubbi will preside

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' DIWALI: Residents of Matunga will meet at Napoo Hall to-day (Tuesday) between 8 and 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to exchange Diwali New Year's greetings.

HARANATH MISSION: Under the auspices of Haranath Mission, Bombay, a public Harikirtan will be held by Shriyut Nilkant Kavishwar at Madhav Baug on Hindu New Year's day, to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Under the auspices of the Mahasabha there will be a Harikatha performance on "Savitri" by Sri K Balabrahmananda Das, at the Mahasabha premises, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS AT KHAR: A meeting of the Gujarati residents at Khar, under the auspices of the Laxmi Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-15 a.m. in the hall of the Society.

ADDRESS TO MR. SHINDE: An address to Mr Govindrao Yeshwant Rao Shinde will be presented on Wednesday (to-morrow) at 4 p.m. at R. M. Bhat High School Hall. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A. (Central), will preside on the occasion.

SHRI TATWADNYAN MANDAL: Under the ausnices of Shri Tatwadnyan Mandal on Wednesday and Thursday the 22nd and 23rd October at Shri Kala Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar, Shri Jagatguru Shri Shankaracharya Bharti Krishnaji of Gordhan Peeth (Puri will speak at 8-30 a.m. All interested are requested to attend. Subject: "Sadhana."

AKHILA KARNATAKA SEVA SAMITI: Shreeman B. Venkatappiah, I.C.S., will preside on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary celebration of the Akhila Karnataka Seva Samiti, to-day (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Kshatriya Samaj Vanmali Hall, Chhabildas Rd., Dadar, B.B. & C.I. Rly.

WADIAJI'S FIRE TEMPLE ANNIVERSARY: Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal a public meeting of the Parsis will be held at the upper hall of the above Fire Temple, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Dasturji F.A. Bode will preside and Ervad H. D. Unwalla and Ervad E. S. Kuka will deliver short sermons on the Sacredness of Fire, followed by Monajats from the pupils of the Camaji Athornan Madresa.

ID PRAYERS AT MAIDAN: Under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Tabligh-ul-Islam Bombay. Id congregational prayers will be offered and led by Mowlana Nazir Ahmed Khujandi Sahib at the Esplanade (Azad) Maidan on "Id Day" at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). Loudspeakers will be installed as usual and arrangements for water are made for ablution. After the prayers and Khuta (sermon) are over, a special prayer will be offered for the safety of all the Muslim countries.

HINDU SNEHA SAMMELAN: Under the joint auspices of several institutions Hindu Sneha Sammelan to exchange New Year's greetings will be held on Tuesday, 21st Oct. from 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to 7 p.m. in the compound of the Young Men's Hindu Association, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., Girgaum. The programme includes New Year's message by His Holiness Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya Swami of Goverdhan Math, Puri. All are invited.

HINDU DEEN DAYA SANGH: Donations received by the Hindu Deen Daya Sangh for maintenance of the Foundling Home at Matunga:—Rs. 501 Seth Gopal Punja, Rs. 300 Seth Bhawanji Arjun Khimji (Rs. 25 per month), Rs. 101 Mr. G. K. Koranne (in memory of Mrs. Saraswatibai), Rs. 101 Shrimati Balubai Jagjivan Ujamsi, Rs. 101 Dr. H. S. Khanderia, Rs. 101 Seth Bhagwandas Jethabhai, Rs. 100 Seth Meghji Mathuradas (Monthly Rs. 50), Rs. 100 Seth Karsandas Madhavdas (monthly Rs. 50), Rs. 100 Seth Matharadas Visanji, Rs. 100 K. Ratilal and Co., Rs. 80 Mrs. Kilachand Devchand (in memory of late Nandlal Kilachand), Rs. 51 Shrimati Girija Laxmichand Toha, Rs. 50 B. H. Charity Trust through Mr. L. G. Vinze (monthly Rs. 25), Rs. 50 Mr. G. K. Koranne, in memory of mother, Rs. 50 Mr. P. M. Naik, Rs. 50 Mr. M. S. Joshi, Rs. 50 A benefactor, Rs. 40 Seth Chinubhai Narayandas, Rs. 37/7 Gowardhan Sanstha by way of milk, Rs. 30 Seth Bhaichand Shah, Rs. 25 Dr. J. T. Mody, Rs. 25 Mr. K. Bhujangrao, Rs. 25 Mr. Gowardhandas B.

SWADESHI BICYCLES New Factory At Worli

BOMBAY: Monday.

The show rooms of Hind Cycles Limited were opened this morning at 346, Kalbadevi Rd. The cycles will be sold in the usual manner through the regular cycle dealers.

The idea of making cycles in our own country was conceived in the mind of Mr. Birla about two years ago, but the completion of the factory was very much delayed due to war conditions.

The factory is situated in Worli and is built and designed on the most modern lines. Mechanical equipment is also purchased to ensure perfect quality of production. Every part is being thoroughly examined and material selected for individual parts.

The cycle traders have very much appreciated the quality and finish of Hind cycles.

The cycles have been examined by the Chief Inspector of Supplies and have been found to be satisfactory in every respect. Brig. Wood when he was recently here, himself rode a cycle and was very much pleased with it.

Hindustani Debating Society

The opening ceremony of a Hindustani Debating Society was performed on Saturday evening under the auspices of the Esplanade High School (Kalbadevi) Rashtrabhasha Classes, to encourage students for learning the national language. Shri Kamleshji Prachar Mantri of the Bombay Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha, presided and declared the Society open.

League Flag Will Be Unfurled

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League a Flag-hoisting ceremony will be performed on Id-ul-Fitar Day at Azad Maidan.

Mr Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar, M.L.A., President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, will unfurl the Muslim League Flag immediately after Id prayers.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Ziegfeld Girl". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Blood and Sand". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MEtRO—"The Bride Came C.O.D." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Blondie Goes Latin". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Major Barbara". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Darshan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PATHE—"Kasauti" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Chokha Mela". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj". Daily at 1-30, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sasural". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami." Daily at 1, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Radhika". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Himmat". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m
CHITRA—"Lagan". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Akela". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
APOLLO—"The Hunchback of Notre Dame" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

Sind Premier On His Mission To Wardha

Will Be Back In Bombay After "Contacting Congress Leaders"

BOMBAY: Monday.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier of Sind, arrived in Bombay from Delhi this afternoon by the Punjab Mail. He left for Wardha by Calcutta Mail in the evening.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" the Sind Premier said that his province had no particular problem at this stage awaiting solution. He wished to take the present opportunity for contacting the Congress leaders at Wardha. His visit had no special significance.

Questioned about his reactions to the suggestion made recently by Mr. Asaf Ali regarding a fresh attempt at bridging the communal gulf, the Sind Premier said: "I do not know if the present is a psychological moment, but I would always welcome any efforts in the direction of a communal settlement."

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux expects to be back in Bombay on the 23rd inst.

THE FESTIVAL OF LIGHTS

Vital Relationship Between Physics And Metaphysics

Madam Sophia Wadia spoke on "The Festival of Lights" at the United Lodge of Theosophists on Sunday last, appropriate to the Hindu Festival of Divali. The lecturer said that the white radiance of light has ever been selected from the remotest antiquity to represent Truth and Wisdom—impersonal Truth and eternal Wisdom. In the very study of the phenomenon of light, as presented by modern science, we find a number of teachings, all having their own psychological and ethical application. What can be more striking than the scientific teaching which explains that the very appearance of things in our objective universe is in reality an illusion, a 'maya' to be understood only in terms of the reflective power of matter and material objects, all non-luminous in themselves and yet reflecting the luminosity of daylight? The surface of each object reflects differently, but the light is one and the same, which is daylight.

This brings us to the great concept of the original radiation or emanation of the universe. That fundamental Reality divides itself into its component aspects in terms of the phenomenon of reflection, and the result is that we have not only in physics but in metaphysics too the seven component rays of the one indivisible and supreme Reality, and as manifestation always proceeds on that basic process of radiation through emanation and emanation through radiation, this very same sevenfold fundamental differentiation persists and that will explain to us the simple fact that wherever we look in nature we have a sevenfold manifestation. We see that we have seven prismatic colours, and therein we have an exemplification of this metaphysical differentiation of the One.

SEVEN COLOURS

The prism breaks up the light into seven colours. On one side there is the red and on the other the violet, and they are the two extremes of the seven colours, and there are radiations beside and beyond these two extreme ends; only they are not visible. Infra-red and ultra-violet cannot be perceived by our physical eye. So too beside and beyond this objective world there are vast realms that are invisible. Broadly speaking, there are two invisible realms beyond this phenomenal world: one is the psychic realm whose light is very glamorous and treacherous, and the other realm is the realm of the pure radiant light of the Spirit, "wherein all shadows are unknown, and where the light of truth shines with unfading glory."

The lecturer concluded by saying that Theosophy, which is a fragment of the eternal Truth in its pristine purity, gives us the necessary knowledge and the necessary inspiration to remove all the veils that cover the Light within and thus we become not only lamps unto ourselves, but we will be able to shed the radiance of that light on the paths of others.

Ali Brothers' Memorial

The following statement has been issued:—

"We heartily welcome the proposal of the Old Boys' Association, Muslim University, Aligarh, to build the upper storey of the Old Boys' Lodge in memory of the late Maulana Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali. The services rendered by the Ali Brothers to the country and the Musalmans are well-known and it would be in the fitness of things to raise a memorial to these noble sons of Islam at Aligarh where it will be a source of inspiration to the future generations of Muslim students.

We gladly join the appeal to raise the necessary funds for the memorial."

Sir Hajee Abdullah Haroon (Karachi), Syed Sajjad Hyder (Lucknow), K. B. Alhaj M. Habibullah Khan (Aligarh), Syed Abdul Aziz (Patna), Hon. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan (Punjab), Nawab Sir H. M. Ahmad Said Khan (Chhatari), Hon. Dr. Syed Mahmud (Behar), Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung (Hyderabad), Nawab Bohd. Ismail Khan (Meerut).

BOM. KERALEEYA THOZILALI SEVA SANGHAM: A free reading room and library will be opened under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Thozilali Seva Sangham at Parel, to-day (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. at Parel Gymnastic Institute Ground, opp. to Kamgar Maidan. Sjt. C. K. Narayanswami will preside and perform the opening ceremony.

India And Atlantic Charter

Choudhary's Resolution For Central Assembly: Move For Communal Unity

SYLHET, Oct. 19.

Maulvi Abdul Rashid Choudhury, M.L.A., Central, has notified his intention to move a resolution during the next session of the Central Legislative Assembly, recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council to take immediate steps to give effect, in the case of India also, to the joint decision of the British Premier and of the President of the United States of America commonly known as the Atlantic Charter for creating a new world order, to give India a constitution with full power to control its own affairs both internal and external, so that India may co-operate freely with the Government of the United Kingdom and other countries without having to take its orders from a country and parliament "nearly 7,000 miles away."

COMMUNAL UNITY MOVE

By another resolution, the Maulavi Sahib urges the formation of a Committee, consisting of two Muslims and three non-Muslims for the purpose of ascertaining the Hindu-Muslim differences in different provinces and recommend measures for settlement of these differences.—A.P.

DEFENCE MATTERS FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

To enable members of the Defence consultative Committee to acquaint the Assembly with the work so far done by them in their advisory capacity, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in a resolution tabled by him asks for the allotment of a day in the forthcoming Central Assembly session.

Maulvi Abdur Rashid Chaudhury, among other things, asks for the setting up of a committee of two Muslim and three non-Muslim members of the Central Assembly with power to co-opt for the purpose of ascertaining Hindu-Muslim differences in different Provinces and recommending measures for a settlement of these differences.

Mr. A. K. Datta, Deputy President, urges industrial production of motor spirit from coal and also acceleration of the scheme for the establishment of a central fuel research station with adequate finance.

A number of other resolutions demand regulation of wholesale and retail prices in the country.—A. P.

Polytechnic Institute For Bengal?

DARJEELING, Oct. 20.

It is learnt that the establishment of a Polytechnic Institute in Bengal, on the lines of the one existing in Old Delhi, is under consideration of the authorities.

The Hon. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Minister for Industries and Agriculture, will proceed to Delhi about the end of the month in order to study the working of the Delhi Polytechnic Institute. He will also visit the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at New Delhi.—A. P.

ON THE AIR

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21

Bombay 1—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Mandolin and Flute 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Musical Variety. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Atlantic Charter. 9-20 For the film fans. 9-40 Hirabai Barodekar. 11 Air Orchestra. 11-15 Kalidas Anniversary. 11-45 Ninu Mazumdar. 12 noon. Dinanath Rao Mangeshkar. 12-20 p.m. Vinodini Desai. 12-30 Sumati Daru and party. 12-45 Nisar Ahmad. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 G. N. Joshi. 1-20 Sumati Daru and party. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 6 To-morrow. 5-5 Dinanath Rao Mangeshkar. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Mirabai Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Sanjivani Marathe. 6-20 Local news and announcements. 6-25 Local news and announcements. 6-30 Children's half hour. 7 Bali Pratipada. 7-15 Eknath Hatiskar and party. 7-30 G. N. Joshi. 7-55 News commentary. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 Digging into the past, III. 8-45 Atlantic Charter. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Julia Wortmann. 10-10 Phiroze Bejan Tata. 10-20 Seven ages of man.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Faiyaz Khan of Baroda 8-15 Flute recital. 8-25 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Thumri Bhairavin. 9 Vinodini Desai. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-40 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-40 Ghazal. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Geet. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 p.m As in Bombay 1. 8 Ninu Mazumdar. 8-15 Sanjiwani Marathe. 8-30 to 9 Deepotsav.

Delhi 1—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Bhajans. 5-15 B. R. Deodhar. 5-35 Manohar 5-45 Ramanand Sharma. 6-15 Abdul Haq. 6-30 Purbi on Clarionet. 6-40 Dipali Talukdar. 7 Bhajans. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 For villagers only. 8-15 Ten minutes with a masterpiece. 2. 8-25 Chhayanat on sitar. 8-30 B R. Deodhar. 8-50 Ramanand Sharma. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 It has happened. 9-50 Bhajans. 10 Shakuntala.

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The Bombay Chronicle

DIWALI HOPES

To the business community of Western India and many others in the country the Diwali is a New Year Day, when businessmen take stock of their business during the year and face the new year with hopes of greater prosperity and happiness, the many lights in their homes and offices betokening, that hope. In Bombay and several other places the lights are now dimmer than usual owing to war conditions. In a way they are also indicative of the restrained hopes of the people as a result of those very conditions. The war may have brought prosperity to some businessmen but, on the whole, it has rudely disturbed national economy. One of its redeeming features, however, is that it has compelled the country to be economically self-contained in several respects and has stimulated the production of a number of articles some of which are being produced for the first time. Stern necessity has once again proved the mother of invention and to that extent it is a distinct gain. But often the chilling thought comes to those engaged in the new industries that when, on the close of the war, the war demand will cease, Government's help, too, may be withdrawn. The industrialists concerned may then find themselves absolutely stranded. Many of them have already realised that there can be no economic salvation for the country till it is politically free and some businessmen are accordingly giving substantial help to the national struggle for freedom. Would there were more such!

Widening Gulf

The political situation that confronts the New Year Day is still far from satisfactory, if it is not getting from bad to worse. The war, which dominates the situation, is passing from crisis to crisis. Russia is in grave peril and if she falls the disaster may lead to complications in the Far East and the new world which will involve the whole world in the war. In any case India's position is deplorable. While she is exposed to danger from more sides than one and the people are making heavy sacrifices they have no effective control over the men and money they contribute or the conduct of the war. They are profoundly distrustful, as they have good reasons to be, of Britain's war aims. They have rightly rejected the vague promises of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State and have taken up the challenge in the Premier's brutally frank statement that the Atlantic charter does not apply to India. Even a sober critic like Mr. M. R. Jayakar is constrained to observe that "India is naturally indifferent to the outcome of the war as long as she does not stand to gain anything". A number of Britishers like Mr. Edward Thompson and Sir Francis Younghusband are feeling alarmed at the widening gulf between India and Britain and are appealing to the latter to bridge the gulf by definitely promising India self-determination immediately after the war. So far there are no signs of Britain heeding these appeals or the more impressive warnings from India. The inevitable consequences of the drift, therefore, cannot be long in coming.

Urgent Need Of Communal Unity

Britain's indifference towards India has convinced Indians more than ever before that their salvation will depend entirely on themselves and not on Britain's generosity or sense of justice. Unfortunately, they are not yet sufficiently united. Communal differences are more acute to-day than they had been for years past. And almost every important political organisation, not excluding the Congress, is split up into groups and parties with conflicting policies and actics. The common man feels that the time has come for the Congress to give a lead to the country with a comprehensive policy which places communal unity above everything else and which serves the varying interests of different classes of people. In common with several other experienced workers Mr. Asaf Ali has recently observed that "a psychological moment is fast developing in the minds of a large section of Indian Muslims who are now anxiously waiting to see a bridge built over the unnatural communal gulf". We have already endorsed his appeal to all leaders of independent thought in India to turn this psychological moment to the best account and devise a fresh approach to the communal question. We fervently hope, with millions of others, that the forthcoming conference of Congress leaders will seize this moment and devise steps leading to a complete communal settlement. It will be a grand achievement, indeed, for the New Year which is heralded to-day.

America's Opportunity

The devotional solemnity with which General Tojo has begun his sacred task leaves the Japanese little to desire. He has paid visits to famous national shrines and reported to the deities his assumption of Premiership. Did he, we wonder, also inform them that his conception of the sanctity of the task was to enslave nations and condemn more men including his own people to death and destruction? For, of course, that is his policy. General Tojo, however, is proceeding cautiously. He is, as it were, probing the front, with special concentration upon the United States, before striking.

This is clever strategy. For, if the United States yields to Japanese warnings and threats, Japan will be able to move with comparatively greater freedom, north, or south. But these very warning, particularly the one relating to the Vladivostok route, offer the U.S.A. an opportunity to dispose of the Japanese menace effectively. A firm stand can automatically create a really united front from Russia to Australia and leave Japan to decide between retreat with decisive loss of faith or advance with the certainty of quick disaster. But it is yet to be known that the U.S.A. will accept General Tojo's challenge. The London "Times" refers to "the instant and unhesitating response of opinion in the United States;" this is true. But there is a difference in America between public opinion and Congressional opinion by which later the Administration has chosen to be guided instead of giving a bold lead itself. And Congressional opinion is distinctly war shy.

Plea For Arbitration

The Ahmedabad millowners having refused to concede the workmen's demand for a 25 per cent increase in their wages, the question naturally went up, in the first instance, to the Labour Commissioner for conciliation. But unfortunately, his efforts at conciliation have failed and the workers are preparing, if necessary to enforce their demand with a strike. They have done well, however, to propose arbitration in order to avert a strike. This is a sound proposal, fair to both sides, as the arbitrator will be elected by them jointly. In the past this method has done much to maintain industrial peace in Ahmedabad, with benefit to both workers and employers. It is, therefore, deeply to be regretted that the millowners are unwilling to accept arbitration. The result may be a prolonged strike. As Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the Textile Labour Association, points out, in his letter to the Millowners' Association, "the setting aside of arbitration in our mutual dealings in the Ahmedabad Mill industry had produced and would continue to produce injurious consequences of a deep and far-reaching character." We hope, therefore, the millowners will accept arbitration before it is too late.

Significance Of Manila Conference

By ROGER NEALE

The conference recently held at Manila, in the Philippines, between the representatives of the United States and the British Empire marks the definitive stage in a long line of discussions, moves and preparations toward the common object of establishment of a common defensive front in the Far East.

Although Japan initiated aggression after the last War with her attack on Manchukuo in 1932, in later years she has taken over the aggressive methods of her Axis partners. It is an open secret that Japan's policy in the Far East was based on an imitation of Hitler's methods to divide his opponents and swallow them one by one. In Europe a common front against aggression was never established until after Hitler had already done an immense amount of damage and overrun a great many countries. In the Far East, on the contrary, ever since May, 1940, when Holland came in the war, defensive preparations have always been just one step ahead of Japan's aggressive designs. During all the time which has elapsed, the only move made by the Japanese has been in Indo-China, a country practically at the mercy of anyone after the collapse of France.

★

This unimpressive record of Far Eastern aggression does not suit Hitler. German intentions towards Japan have always been to treat her as a cat's-paw. The idea was to have Japan to create one diversion after another in the Far East which would keep the United States and Great Britain on tenterhooks and divert part of their attention as well as part of their energies from the European scene.

With their attack on Russia this general policy on the part of the Germans became even more specific, and Japan was told in no uncertain terms by a host of Nazi tourists and experts that she was expected to attack the Soviet Union in the Far East forthwith. It is not known what inducements the Germans held out to the Japanese in order to persuade them to do this. In any event, they proved insufficient, and caution prevailed.

This is not surprising considering the obligations that Japan has already incurred in the Chinese "incident," taking into account the strength of the Russian Far Eastern army and, finally, considering the fact that the Japanese are sufficiently acute and sensible to realise that an attack on Siberia would suit Hitler's book but not theirs. This is the main reason why there was a Cabine crisis in Japan, and why the Japanese marched into Indo-China.

In the meantime, while Japan was hesitating to decide upon policy, British Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Australia and the United States were being drawn ever closer together by the menace looming in the north. Singapore was immeasurably strengthened; common measures were taken for defence; and a common economic policy was agreed upon.

Looking south when her mind was finally made up, Japan saw a formidable defensive combination already in being. She decided on Indo-China.

There matters rested for some months, but now a new factor enters into the picture. This factor is China. Nothing much had happened in China since the abortive Japanese spring offensives. During the spring and summer months, however, the Chinese had been quietly preparing and increasing their strength in anticipation of new Japanese moves in the autumn. In due course these moves took place, largely in the Hunan Province and in the area north of Canton. The Chinese, infinitely better armed and prepared than the Japanese suspected, lured them on into the heart of the country. Then they turned at the same time and attacked from the flanks, and inflicted a smashing defeat on the Japanese. One Japanese major general committed harakiri.

As Colonel Knox has stated, the United States are determined to assist China until ultimate victory. American representatives to the Manila Conference with the British include members of the American Military Mission to China, and one of the points which the British and American representatives discussed was the increase of supplies to the Chinese army through the Burma Road. The Chinese having shown what they can do, intend to pursue their advantage and finally hope to turn the tables on the Japanese and force them permanently to be on the defensive. This China can only do if sufficient supplies of munitions, planes and guns are forthcoming. What she is at present receiving from Soviet Russia is an unknown quantity, but in the nature of things it cannot be a great deal as long as Russia is fighting all out against the Germans. Supplies will have to come from the United States, and they will have to be delivered with the assistance of the British through the Burma Road.

The grand scheme is to put aggression on the defensive in the Far East. To that end the allies, the United States and China will work together. That is the significance of the Manila Conference, where measures were considered to put a grand plan for the Far East into effect.

Frankly Speaking

Nazi Demand On Duce

A British Parliamentary Secretary has just estimated German casualties, killed, wounded and prisoner, on the Russian front at 4 million men. The U. S. A. Assistant Secretary of State more or less corroborates this estimate in a statement. According to his information so heavy have been the losses of the Nazis that they have ordered Signor Mussolini to supply one million Italian soldiers for service in France, Yugoslavia and Russia. This is not bad news at all, although it may also suggest that the Germans want their garrisons from occupied territories to push on with their offensive into, for instance, the Caucasus even during the winter. But this is problematic yet. Meanwhile the British have been given a valuable opportunity to strike at Italy with good results. The realisation that the all conquering Fuhrer needs a million Italian soldiers urgently will intensify their demoralisation. Effective blows by the British are bound still further to increase their defeatism. One method of doing so is, of course, wide and incessant hammering of Italy by the R. A. F. But that is by no means enough.

No Quitter

With Germans only 70 miles from Moscow, it is only natural that M. Stalin should declare a state of siege in the capital in order the better to defend it. He has announced that Moscow shall be defended to the last. This splendid determination to fight for every inch of the city rather than surrender it intact to the enemy should in itself suffice to set at rest foolish speculations as to whether Russia will "stick it," Stalin is a fighter, no quitter, and the Germans, who, we think are now compelled to take Moscow at any cost, have got to pay a heavy price, heavier than they have yet paid—to achieve the bloody "victory". Russia will fight for Moscow as she has never fought before. Our only fear is that she may fight too long for the safety of the army. But Stalin, who has ruthlessly sacrificed so much, may be trusted to give up Moscow before his army is imperilled. For, it is obvious that the army is more vital for the ultimate defeat of the invader than places, than even Moscow.

An Offence And An Apology

"Indian Information", the fortnightly bulletin issued by the Principal, Information Officer, Government of India, in its issue dated 1st August last contained the following sentence: "The suggestion has been received from Indian business circles that at this juncture Mussolini would be well advised to make over the Italian Empire to his wife's name." The writer of these words evidently attempted to be very smart but he only succeeded in being offensive to Indian businessmen. We understand that the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber took up this matter and, while demanding that "Indian Information" should make amends to the business community, regretted that, whoever was looking after the publication of the bulletin, had erred in permitting such a remark offensive to Indian business to get in. The Principal Information Officer of the Government of India is understood to have assured the Committee that not the slightest refection on Indian businessmen was intended by the quip

Power Alcohol For Motor Vehicles

The public will cordially welcome the conference held at the Bombay Secretariat to explore the possibility of manufacturing power alcohol from molasses, to be mixed with petrol and used for motor vehicles. Power alcohol is being already manufactured in the U.P. and can also be manufactured by the sugar factories in our presidency. Besides being an additional source of profit, power alcohol will be a boon in these days of petrol famine. Over-strict rationing has seriously crippled bus traffic in many places, and this has hit hard those districts like North Kanara which have no railway facilities and where steamer communication, too, has stopped under war conditions. It is the duty of Government to help traffic in such districts by encouraging the use of charcoal gas and petrol mixed with power alcohol and by giving due facilities to concerns using these substitutes for petrol. The requirements of the Army are doubtless urgent. But in attending to these Government must not forget their duty to the civil population in providing transport facilities to them, particularly in those areas where railway and steamer communication are absent or very limited.

Germans And Moscow

Will The History Of 1812 Repeat Itself?

(BY VERNON BARTLETT IN "NEWS CHRONICLE.")

On the outskirts of Moscow at the beginning of the finest road in Russia—the highway that leads to Smolensk, Minsk and other cities that have fallen into German hands—there is a small hill from which in 1812 the order was given for Napoleon's armies to begin their disastrous retreat. Hitler's troops are still a long way from the scene of defeat of the earlier megalomaniac. But if the highway itself can be adequately defended, his men and machines will have a devastating task to make their way along the narrow muddy roads through pine forests crowded with Soviet troops.

The Russian soldier is much more individualist than is yet realised, and, concealed in his little one-man trench, he will do a lot to impede advance; behind the German army Russian and Polish "partisans" will do much to impede supplies. And, although the Soviet authorities resent any suggestion that the winter will play a large part in the war, there can be no doubt that the Russian soldier in his long hooded cloak which from a distance gives him so grandmotherly an appearance, will stand up better than the German to the bitter winds that will sweep unimpeded by any hills across the great plains that stretch from Eastern Siberia to the Netherlands.

* * *

But Moscow may fall. If that were to happen, how would it affect the outcome of the war? Would the departure of the Government from the city from which this great country is ruled affect the Government's stability? Would the loss of the industrial output of Moscow's factories destroy the power of resistance of the Soviet Union?

Presumably Hitler's first action on reaching the Kremlin would be to establish a puppet regime. So much of the administration has been centred in Moscow that this regime might find obedient audiences among the peasant masses accustomed to listening to the voice of Moscow through the communal loud speaker.

Yet the name of Moscow must be so infinitely less influential than that of Stalin. In almost every house you visit you find photographs of Stalin side by side with the legendary figures of the Bolshevik Revolution—Lenin, Karl Marx and Engles. The power of Stalin is so paramount in the U.S.S.R. today that I should have thought he could move the Government even to the remotest parts of Siberia and still have his orders obeyed and wishes fulfilled.

* * *

Two of the great industrial areas in Russia—the Ukraine and the area round Leningrad—have been immobilised. Until recently some ten per cent of the country's production has come from the Moscow region. This extra loss would be a severe blow to the Russians. Much of the machinery from Leningrad and Moscow has been successfully transferred to the safer side of the Ural mountains or to other remote districts. But it would be absurd to pretend that these new factories can go fully into production for many months to come. There must be a long period during which Russia will depend greatly on the ability of the British Empire and the United States to supply tanks and aeroplanes, guns and shells.

But unless and until the Germans can cross the great mountains of the Caucasus to reach the oil of Baku, much of their territorial gain will merely add to their difficulties of transport. Even if the Russians were to be driven back to the line of the river Don and the river Volga, they would still be defending booty that Hitler needs most.

Less than a month ago I wandered with Soviet officers across the battlefields of Yelnia and Yartsevo. These officers were tough. Tough and confident. At night their men went out on patrol and the Verey lights that hung in the western sky—those signals of nervousness—came almost entirely from the German side.

The ill-fortune of war has robbed the Russians of the territory they showed us so proudly; territory they had recaptured from the enemy. It is true that when I left Moscow the new offensive had not begun, or news of it had not been allowed to filter through the censorship, but I cannot believe that Soviet soldiers have lost their confidence and courage. Or that the present battles in the eastern war zone should affect us in any way except to stimulate our help.

CONGRESS AND THE LEAGUE

BY MRS. T. IJAZ HUSSAIN AGA.

The earlier efforts for reapprochement between the two great Indian communities have of late given way to a persistent demand for Pakistan by Muslims. This has aroused a storm of controversy all over India. For the proper understanding of so controversial a question, a survey of the whole situation is very necessary.

The Muslim League was started with no anti-Hindu or anti-Congress feelings as is clear from its early record and the utterances of its leading lights.

Mr. Malak, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Nagpur Session of the All-India Muslim League, in the course of his address said:

"We identify ourselves with all that aims at the general advancement of the true interests of the country, we have a rooted conviction that the true interests of the country lie in the maintenance of cordial relationship among the Indian communities and the true political ideal is one that aims at peaceful progress of such a national character as subserves the protection and advancement of the interests of all denominations."

H.H. the Aga Khan, the first President of the Muslim League, declared: "I sincerely trust that the two great communities will decide to work together in harmony and concord for the good of their common country. They have to live together, to progress together and in evil days to suffer together."

* * *

For sometime the Congress and the League were completely identified in all their political activities. With the exit of Ali Brothers from the Congress, the political perspective entirely changed. Thereafter many other early Congress workers, followed suit. With the passage of time the gulf between the Congress and the Muslim League went on widening, more so after the assumption of the reins of office by the Congress Governments in seven out of eleven provinces. The Congress having obtained a majority in elections formed the Ministries entirely composed of Congressmen. By the way in which the Ministries were formed and worked under the orders of an outside body, the Congress High Command, made the position intolerable for the Muslim minorities. When the devolution of power from British to Indian hands became a reality in a large measure in the provinces, the various communities and interests naturally aspired to sharing that power and did not want such power to be monopolised by any particular section or interest. The Muslims in the seven provinces where they were in a minority could never hope to share power in the Cabinet under the present Constitution. Realising that they would always remain a minority and could never share power in the provinces, the Muslims naturally became alarmed and restive.

The inclusion in the Congress ministry of a Muslim who signed the Congress creed in order to become a minister and who had not the confidence of the majority of the Muslim members of the Legislature was a travesty of representation of the minorities in the Cabinet which was contemplated in the instructions issued to the Governor. The Congress High Command even went to the extent of meddling in the affairs of Muslim majority provinces and tried to keep in office ministries which did not have the backing of the majority of the Muslim members of the Legislature. They tried to use those as a pawn in their political game. The principles and the policy of Congressmen were not the same in any two provinces where the masses belonged to different communities. They have been blowing hot and cold in the same breath.

Further the Congress Ministries treated all opposition with contempt and forgot that the first maxim of successful working of democracy was adjustment and compromise.

* * *

Thus to-day we stand on the parting of ways. The signs of ever-increasing disruption, should set thinking every patriotic Indian to devise ways and means of checking and removing it once for all. Now or never that is the question. While at present one may not agree with the political theories of the extremists but the real causes which have led to the propounding of these theories need our sympathetic and serious thought. The discontent which tends to disturbance and disruption can be removed only by satisfying the legitimate needs and aspirations of those who suffer. The best way to cure a disease is to study and remove the causes of it. No physician will have any success in combating a malady if he contents himself with suppressing its symptoms, It is no use deceiving others or your own self. If some well wishers of the country, really want to rid the country of this canker of communalism, they should study the causes of it and try to remove them by tackling them scientifically.

So epitomised, the basic cause of Congress-League or Hindu-Muslim rift, as you may choose to call it, are social, economic, educational and political inequalities and need to be honestly and sincerely removed. Further the efforts of all patriotic Indians should be directed to regain the confidence of the minorities by evolving a scheme to secure to them not only protection for their religious and cultural interests but to secure to them their proper share in the governance of the country both at the centre and in the provinces.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

TOKIO, Oct. 19.

The new Prime Minister, General Tojo, to-day went by aeroplane to Ise Province in order to report his assumption of Premiership to the Ise Grand National Shrine—the most honoured of all national shrines.

Later, Gen. Tojo reported to the Meiji and Yasakuni Shrines.

—Reuter.

* * *

The creation of a Department of Indians Overseas has been announced from New Delhi.

The new Department will, of course, deal with the old work in the old way—with due apologies to Mr. Aney and his silver 'V'.

* * *

U. Saw, the Burmese Premier, has authoritatively given the assurance that Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai is India's "most skilful negotiator."

We are now entirely convinced.

* * *

ALLIED TROOPS IN TEHERAN LEAVE.
Capital Now Calm.
—Anglo-Indian Headlines.

Quite right, brother.

* * *

According to General Tojo "Japan will continue to contribute towards world peace through the execution of her basic policy . . ."

Which, of course, is war in China, war in the north and war in the south.

* * *

Te official Japanese news agency claims that "crushing blows" on Chinese divisions round Ichang have been dealt by the Japanese army.

The agency has risen promptly to the demands of the occasion. It was, you see, necessary to herald the arrival of the new Cabinet in an appropriate manner.

* * *

Japan has warned the U. S. A that if the latter seeks the former's friendship the supplies to Russia via Vladivostok must cease.

This attempt to kill two birds with one verbal stone is so ingenious that we almost feel we should take our hat off—to the German Ambassador in Tokio.

* * *

British military leaders have paid inspiring tributes to "Tobruk's great stand against the Axis forces in the Western Desert . . ."

On the B. B. C. wireless of course; not by a counter-offensive in the Western Desert.

* * *

Commenting upon the torpedoing of the U. S. Destroyer "Kearney", Senator Nye says: "I would not let this mean war so far as I am concerned".

A sort of Isolationist "Nein".

* * *

Mr. Henpeck, standing in the witness box in a sorely battered state was being cross-examined by a bullying counsel.

"Do you mean to tell me that you have always treated your wife with respect?" asked counsel.

"Always," replied Henpeck firmly.

"And you've never once spoken a hasty word to her?"

Mr. Henpeck hesitated for a moment, and the barrister was quick to seize the opportunity.

"Be careful how you answer," he roared. "I want the truth!"

"Well," faltered Henpeck at last, "I remember I did once say to her: 'Put down that poker'."

Hjemmet (Denmark).

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A dear girl is apt to make a poor young man feel cheap.

* * *

A woman may know just what to say, but she invariably adds more to it.

* * *

You'll never become a millionaire on the money you make in your mind.

* * *

Vanity is about the only intellectual entertainment some people seem to have.

Sastri Challenges Britain's 'Bona Fides'

REPLY TO THOSE GOOD FRIENDS WHO WILL BE OUT OF PICTURE ON THE DAY OF FINAL ARBITRAMENT

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

The need for keeping up continued agitation for constitutional progress and to press on the Britishers the just claims of India was stressed by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri presiding over a public meeting in Mylapore tonight.

The British newspapers and English friends of India, said Mr. Sastri, were constantly reminding them that at this time the mind of the Britisher was full of friendliness and sympathy with the people of India; and when the war was over, unless Indians played their cards very badly, it was almost certain that they would rise to a position of complete equality with Great Britain herself.

"Some of us," said Mr. Sastri, "are not inclined to take these statements and estimates at face value. My experience does not lead me to place any faith whatever in these well-meaning statements."

NO PLACE FOR HONEST MEN

During the war under pressure of necessity and trials, he said, there was a section of the British people who looked out to the world seeking sympathy and such people think of India in friendly spirit. If they had a chance at the end of the war and the dispositions of things were in their hands, possibly they would meet India's wishes. "But our experience is that when the day of reckoning comes," he said, "the honest man is no longer there on the stage."

Edward Thompson and Sir Francis Younghusband would not be there and their voices would not prevail. The sophists, economists and calculators would fill the forefront of the stage and India would have to deal with them. Mr. Churchill who was the most prominent man to-day and wielded the destinies of half the globe in England and whose attitude towards India was well-known would certainly have the most powerful voice in the final arbitrament of things.

BRITISH PROMISES

"I am not saying," proceeded Mr. Sastri, "that we shall be thoroughly disappointed and humiliated. I am only saying that there is no considerable substance in these promises that newspapers and our good friends make to us of the great things that are in store when the war is over and when India's ambitions have to be taken into account." What happens at that time depended largely on the wisdom and strength that Indians were able to bring to bear on those who took important decisions, and so India could never afford to relax her efforts. Whether it was the Liberal Party or the Congress or any other political party in the country, they had all to put forth their best efforts by day and by night and continue to press on the conscience of the Britisher what India would regard as her just due when peace was made.

SANCTION FOR DEMAND

It had been often asked, proceeded Mr. Sastri, what was the sanction behind the demands of the Liberal Party. It would be a ridiculous thing for a person without power and without influence to affix a sanction to his demands. Such sanction as the Congress could affix to its demands, Mr. Sastri felt, had been proved utterly inefficacious. What all the Congress said was that if Great Britain did not yield, it would inflict some punishment on itself. It was not the time when those moral influences would prevail. Only material things such as tanks, planes and ammunition counted to-day. Nobody in this country had any means of sanction except what the strength of public opinion and united demand could put forward. Whatever the Liberal Party did before, it could not, without making itself ridiculous, affix any sanction to its demands. "I would make bold to say," affirmed the speaker, "that we are doing nothing unwise; nothing inexpedient; certainly we are not doing anything futile in failing to say that we want these things done, else we will do so and so".

CONTINUE PRESSURE

Concluding Mr. Sastri emphasised that they should keep to the accepted methods of exerting political pressure and said the time was ripe for them to go back to the good forms of constitutional agitation trusting that if they were sufficiently strong and united and put their case clearly, they could prevail upon the British to meet India's demands as fully as possible. His own conviction was that the change in the old method of constitutional agitation had not proved as efficacious or fruitful as expected or as claimed to be. It might have produced some moral effect, but it had really retarded the consummation of India's hopes. "What we might have had ten years ago, we are still unable to grasp as our own to-day," declared Mr. Sastri.—A.P.

Fierce Soviet Attacks

(Continued from Page 1.

notable counter-attack in which after artillery bombardment and dive-bombing Soviet infantry wiped out Germans from a position which they had held for a month. Four hundred Germans were killed.

COUNTER-ATTACK ON KALININ SECTOR

While the German attack on Moscow is slowing up in the sense that German troops are not making much geographical progress, there does not appear to be any evidence that the weight of the attack is less severe it was stated in authoritative quarters in London. It is impossible to say whether the present offensive is exhausting itself, but the view heard here is that the crisis has not yet passed.

Meanwhile, stubborn resistance is being offered by the Russians along the entire Central Front from Orel to Kalinin with the Russians launching strong counter-attacks in the Kalinin Sector. The weather, it is stated, is bad and the state of the roads has very much deteriorated.

NO FRESH ASSAULT ON LENINGRAD

There is no confirmation in London of the German claim to have captured Taganrog in the south, but if this was true, it would certainly constitute a danger to Rostov.

Information indicates that the evacuation of Odessa was carried out over a period of eight days, according to plan, and the Russians were able to save a large amount of their equipment.

On the Northern Front, the Germans show no disposition to make a fresh assault on Leningrad.

FIERCE FIGHTING

The Soviet midday communique says: "During the night of October 19, our troops continued to fight the enemy along the entire front. Fighting was particularly fierce in the direction of Majaisk and Malo Yaroslavetz".

U.S.S.R. WILL FIGHT ON

LONDON, October 20.

"No matter what events take place on the battle-field during the next few weeks, the U.S.S.R. will continue its fight until final complete victory is gained over our common enemy. The final victory must and will be ours," said K. Novikov, Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in London, at a luncheon today in honour of Mr. Vernon Bartlett on his return from Russia.

"No matter how often Hitler and Goebbels may claim the destruction of the Red Army and of the Soviet Union, the final outcome will be victory for the Anglo-Soviet Bloc" said Novikov.

Mr. Bartlett said that the great bond between the British and Russia was that both were fighting for their lives against a common enemy.

DRIVE TOWARDS THE DON.

All German newspapers have been ordered to devote their main headlines to "Our incessant advance towards the Don Basin." It has been clear for some days that the Germans have been intensifying their drive towards the Don and the oilfields in the Caucasus. Rostov is the next German objective in this Sector. The Moscow radio described how violent attacks launched by Italians and Germans against the Russian defence were repulsed.

The German radio describing the operations in this Sector made the first admission of bad weather. Operations in the Ukraine, it said, make the greatest demand on men and material because of bad weather—fog, snow and rain.

Military commentary by "Annalist":—

Straws show the way the wind blows. For two consecutive days now the German High Command "communique" has dealt in the first place with the operations in the Southern Sector and only referred incidentally to the operations proceeding "according to plan" in the Centre. Obviously by giving prominence to the southern offensive the Germans wish it to appear that it is now the principal Sector, as they cannot admit that they are meeting as stubborn a resistance as ever seeing that they have claimed the destruction of Marshal Timoshenko's armies.

This does not mean that the fighting is less serious, but that the High Command is preparing German public opinion for the possibility of a failure to take Moscow. Indeed, German military spokesmen are insisting that towns are not their objectives although they might fall into their hands as a result of the defeat of Soviet armies.

In contrast with this somewhat apologetic attitude of the Germans, the bulletins from Moscow breathe a determination, vigour and confidence that are most inspiring. The Germans are being actively counter-attacked at several points of the great arc of their offensive from Kalinin to Orel. Although it is admitted that the attacks are local and do not amount to a counter-offensive, the mere fact that they are taking the initiative shows that the high tide of the German attack has probably been reached. While it is unsafe to prophesy on the subject of German resources seeing that they have shown such astonishing efficiency in their maintenance at a high level despite immense distances of communication, the deterioration of the weather cannot fail to have effect upon their means of transport.

The consumption of ammunition and petrol in modern warfare is on such an enormous scale that even the Germans must be finding the question of adequate supplies after an offensive of three weeks, a task taxing their efforts to the utmost. There are the further questions of food for troops and transport of casualties to the rear.

On the other hand the Russians are close to their base and reinforcements are beginning to pour in and are already reaching the front line. Their problems are much less than those of the Germans and time and weather are in their favour. Therefore, although there is no desire to minimise the menace of the German offensive against Moscow, it is permissible to draw some comfort from these indications and "straws" in the absence of a complete and authoritative exposition of the situation.—Reuter.

WHAT DIVALI ENJOINS?

My Hindu Friends,

Divali Mubarak, to you and yours, to the commercial community, and to all fraternity!

Today, you are engrossed in Dhun Puja (worship of wealth); or Vati Puja (worship of account books); but how few have taken to real Dev Puja (worship of the Almighty) to-day!

How many have thought of those brave Indians, who have fought and suffered and gone in the defence of India's remote frontiers in the Near and Middle East! But for their and their comrades heroic sacrifices in Somaliland, Eritrea, Syria, Iraq and Iran, Karachi and Bombay would have ere long been bombed; and the enemies would have been at the very gate of India!

Will you please consider, when you are feasting and frolicking today, the debt of gratitude we all owe to our brave men in these fields? And will you show a tangible proof of that gratitude by organising a Gift and Relief Fund for our brave men, at least? Will Sir Purshotamdas take a lead in the matter? The sooner, the better, Sir Purshotamdas—Happy New Year to you, my Hindu Friends!

B. F. BHARUCHA.

That 'NASTY' COUGH

MUST BE STOPPED NOW!

A Constant Cough is Doubly Dangerous. You must stop it instantly! Get some VENO'S *Lightning* COUGH CURE and take a dose right away! It will stop the coughing "like lightning", clear the throat and chest, cut up the dangerous phlegm, soothe away the soreness, arrest the development of dangerous germs and strengthen the lungs.

DANGER! *A cough now may weaken your lungs! Be warned! Stop it without delay.*

Do not take chances: take VENO'S, for this wonderful remedy has a special action which ARRESTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF DANGEROUS GERMS and so makes you SAFE! For you and every member of your family down to the youngest child VENO'S *Lightning* COUGH CURE is the one sure and safe specific.

The Family Remedy For COUGHS COLDS ASTHMA BRONCHITIS CATARRH WHEEZING SHORTNESS OF BREATH WHOOPING COUGH

WATCH FOR THE BLUE SEAL ON EVERY PACKACE *Obtainable From All Chemists and Stores*

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

The Bombay Chronicle

WISHES

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

TO ALL ITS HINDU READERS

American Wheat For Russia

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

Russia may have to turn to the United States for food supplies particularly wheat, following the loss of Rich grain-producing areas, according to Officials of the Agricultural Department. They suggest importation of United States grain at Vladivostok in order to release Siberian grain for European Russia.

These officials added that, while there is little reliable information regarding the actual effect of the war on Russian farm operations, Russian reports are said to be optimistic claiming little livestock and no farm machinery are left undestroyed by Russians in occupied areas.

This would make it difficult for the Germans to harvest the 1941 crop and seed winter grains.—Reuter.

Monckton In Teheran

TEHERAN, Oct. 20.

Sir Walter Monckton, Director General of the British Ministry of Information, who is "en route" to Russia, is waiting at Teheran until he learns the point in Russia to which he should proceed.

Sir Walter Monckton, who is on a special mission on behalf of the Ministry, arrived on October 17 aboard a special Lockheed Lodstar plane. Sir W. Monckton interviewed by Reuter stated that he was awaiting guidance from the British Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps, and M. Lozovsky of the Russian Board of Information before continuing the journey.—Reuter.

AXIS NATIONALS QUIT AFGHANISTAN

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

Speaking with reference to the decision of the Afghan Government to rid their country of a potential menace, an Official Spokesman said that as the result of friendly representations by the British and Russian Governments, the Afghan Government has asked all Axis Nationals, without diplomatic status, to leave Afghanistan.

It is understood that this will affect about 90 Germans and some Italians, the number of whom is not known exactly.

The friendly response of the Afghan Government is in marked contrast to the attitude of the late Government of Iran where our numerous warnings and representations over many months had met with no response, though the greater number of Axis agents there had created a much more dangerous situation.

It is understood that the Germans will be allowed a safe conduct to Europe. By this action, Britain and Russia not only mark their sense of the friendliness of the Afghan Government and their own recognition of Afghan neutrality, but also give weight to the considerations of hospitality and good faith which would have made it difficult for the Afghans to hand over for internment these people, some of whom have actually been in the employ of the Afghan Government.

It is pointed out that the importance of getting rid of these men from Afghanistan, where they are a potential menace to India and to the rear of our forces in Iran as well as to the neutrality of Afghanistan, greatly outweighs the danger of the addition of about 90 Germans to the 80,000,000 of the Reich against whom we are already fighting.—A. P.

Byrd On America's "Most Effective Aircraft"

BOSTON, Oct. 19.

In a shortwave broadcast to France, Rear-Admiral Byrd declared "Adolf Hitler will not win unless he attacks and defeats the United States."

Discussing American production Rear-Admiral Byrd concluded "I say to you, the day will come when the skies of Europe will be black with American planes—the most effective aircraft yet devised."—Reuter

CONTRIBUTION FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

BANGALORE, Oct. 19.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mysore War Fund it was resolved to contribute Rs. 5,000 for Russian relief, Rs. 1,000 for amenities to recruits of the Mysore State Troops and Rs. 2,000 for the Women's Auxiliary Committee who are engaged in providing comforts for troops.—A. P.

Indian Muslims And Islamic Countries

Resolution For Forthcoming League Council Meeting At Delhi

KARACHI, Oct. 20.

A suggestion to summon as early as possible a special session of the All-India Muslim League to consider the situation in the Islamic countries and to express in unequivocal terms the policy of the Muslims of India in this matter, is contained in a resolution to be moved at the forthcoming meeting at Delhi on October 26, of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, by Dr. Abdul Ghani Quraishy of Delhi.—United Press.

INCOME-TAX LAW AND INDIAN STATES

Ministers' Committee's Plea For Exemption

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20.

The Special Committee of Indian States Ministers consisting of Sir Manubhai Mehta Maharaj Mandhata Singh (Prime Minister, Bikaner), Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Tarapore, Secretary, Finance Dept., Hyderabad, and Mr. Mawbool Mahmud, Secretary, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, met the authorities of the Central Board of Revenue this morning to discuss certain aspects of the Income-tax Law of British India as it affects Indian States.

It is believed that the Committee pressed their point of view regarding certain exemptions from income-tax as also relief from double taxation.

It is recalled that at the last meeting of the Committee of Ministers held in Bombay, these and allied questions were discussed at length and a report was submitted to the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.—A.P.

Royal Navy Personnel Doubled

LONDON, October 20.

The Royal Navy personnel have been doubled during the last 18 months, it is revealed here.—Reuter.

Bevin's Appeal For Increased Production

LONDON, October 20.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour, has made an appeal to British workers to increase production by 20 to 30 per cent if the flow of supplies were to be kept up to Russia and allied armies elsewhere.—Reuter.

In Lyallpur Jail

SATYAGRAHIS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

According to a report received in the office of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, about half a dozen Satyagrahi prisoners are on hunger-strike in Lyallpur jail since October 8 last as a protest against the attitude of the jail authorities.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

R.A.F. RAIDS

LONDON, Oct. 20

R.A.F. fighters have carried out a number of offensive patrols over Northern France during to-day. Attacks, states an Air Ministry 'communique', were made on a munition train, an enemy supply column, troops, gun positions and enemy aircraft on the ground.

An enemy patrol vessel off the French coast was also attacked and an explosion took place on board.

Blenheim aircraft of the Bomber Command escorted by fighters bombed an enemy supply ship off the Dutch coast. Two British fighters are missing.—Reuter.

RED VILLAGE RECAPTURED

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The recapture of the village and railway station of Pogoste near Leningrad is announced in the "Red Star" newspaper quoted by the Moscow radio. They were taken after a fierce engagement with German forces who were fighting from fortified positions. The Germans lost a large number of dead including a Battalion Commander.—Reuter.

NEW RUSSIAN CAPITAL

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The new seat of the Russian Government — more frequently spelled Kuibishev and formerly Samara is one of the principal ports on the Volga and is in the new oilbearing district known as a second Baku which was producing 6,000 tons of oil daily in 1939. A pipeline connecting Kujbyshev with the Caspian Sea near Emba was planned as long ago as 1930. Kuibishev is on the railway line from Moscow to Orenburg.—Reuter.

SIND'S BIG RALLY AFTER POOR START

MOBED'S BRILLIANT PLAY: MAHARASHTRA ATTACK OVERPOWERED

KARACHI: October 20.

A disastrous start by Sind marked the opening of the four-day match between Sind and Maharashtra in aid of the War Fund to-day. Bamardin and Amber opened the Sind innings before a crowd of 6,000 in bright weather.

The teams were:—

SIND: M.J. Obed (Captain); Naoomal, Abbas Khan, Bamardin, Daud Khan, Kishen Chand, Ambep, P.P. Fernandez, Ibrahim Vazir, G.K. Girdhari and Johnson.

MAHARASHTRA: Prof. Deodhar (Captain); S.W. Sohani, K.N Jadhav, Gokhale, E.T. Saravate, Deshmukh, S. Nazirali, R.V. Bajekar, B.J. Mohoni, B.B. Nimbalkar and Venkatachari.

The attack was opened by Deshmukh and J.M. Jadhav, while Prof. Deodhar concentrated the fielders on the legside with the exception of four men on the onside with no man on the field.

After bowling a maiden over, Jadhav had Ambep l.b.w. for one. Johnson who replaced Ambep faced the ball with a square bat, but Jadhav, who was bowling well, spreadeagled his partner, Bamardin's wicket before 10 was on the board.

THREE BOUNDARIES

G. Kishenchand, who joined Johnson batted confidently and consecutively hit three boundaries off Sohoni, who was short-pitching the ball with varying flight. Kishenchand was particularly strong on the legside and displayed excellent footwork.

The first hour of play yielded 35 runs and the pace of scoring thereafter quickened. 50 being reached 15 minutes later with a three by Kishenchand. This was the signal for another setback for the home side, Johnson being declared l.b.w. for 24, the incoming batsman Abbas Khan, fielding at fineleg.

Naoomal was cheered by the crowd when he joined Kishenchand. Shedding the defensive game, Naoomal from the start displayed original form, cutting and driving.

Prof. Deodhar brought Sarawate in the place of Mohoni and the bowler in his second over dismissed Kishenchand with a catch for 38, scored either through powerful pulls or risky cuts.

101 FOR 5 AT LUNCH

Daud Khan and Naoomal now enlivened the game, forcing Prof. Deodhar to loosen the field and the batsmen added many short singles. With a single off Sohoni, Daud Khan registered a century of the innings in 135 minutes and at lunch the Sind had lost half of its side for 101 runs.

MAGNIFICENT RALLY

After a poor start and with five wickets down for 70 runs, Sind rallied magnificently in the afternoon and added 200 runs for the loss of three more wickets, thanks to a Captain's innings by Mobed, an excellent stand by Daud Khan and some breezy play by Fernandez.

On resumption after lunch Naoomal and Daud Khan continued to face the bowling confidently and stemmed a threatened rot, but misfortune dogged Sind when after 23 runs were added Naoomal played on to his wicket, Jadhav thus claiming his third victim of the day.

BRIGHT CRICKET

With six wickets down for 129 runs the Captain, J. Mobed, joined Daud Khan and bright and enterprising cricket followed. The pace of scoring was accelerated and the several changes in the attack proved futile. J. Mobed played an aggressive game, driving powerfully, while Daud Khan mixed caution with enterprise and their quick running between the wickets evoked cheers from the crowd. Other bowlers having failed Deodhar took up the ball and succeeded in breaking the partnership with the last ball before tea, Daud Khan being caught behind the wicket.

The partnership had yielded 60 runs.

Another breezy partnership ensued after tea between Mobed and P.P. Fernandez, who displayed his usual enterprise and executed daring strokes. With a four off Sarwate, Fernandez registered the 200 of the innings. The batsmen gradually obtained ascendancy over the attack. Mobed reached his individual 50 in 90 minutes with a four off Sohoni. The home side passed the 250 mark and soon after P.P Fernandez played on into his wicket off Deshmukh. Mobed who was now assisted by Girdhari, raised the total to 272 when stumps were drawn for the day.

Score—

SIND 1ST INNINGS

Bamardin, b Jadhav	2
Ambep, l.b.w, K.M. Jadhav	1
Johnson, l.b.w. Mohoni	24
Kishenchand, c and b Sarwate	38
Abbas Khan, run out	0
Naoomal, b Jadhav	37
Daud Khan, c Gokhale, b Deodhar	46
M.D. Mobed (batting)	60
P.P. Fernandez, b Deshmukh	40
Girdhari (batting)	3
Extras	21
Total (for 8 wickets)	272

CESAREWITCH PROBABLES

His Majesty's "Longships", Most Popular Choice

LONDON: Oct. 20.

His Majesty's three-year-old "Longships" is the most popular choice among the small bettors of the 22 probable runners for the Cesarewitch to be run over two miles at New Market on Wednesday.

A victory for "Longships" would complete a successful season for the King, who has had 11 winners. Though "Longships" has not won since June his popularity is due to the fact that he won a convincing two-miles gallop last week and seems to have regained its early promising form.

The race is filled with consistent handicap horses, notably "Germanicus" winner of his last three races, and "Long Riggan" who carries top weight and the issue is very open. A class horse of the race is "Mazarin" which ran prominently in classic races and trials, but has heavy weight of 8 stones 11 pounds for a three-year-old. "Crown Colony" who may start favourite, is son of Colombo and a genuine stayer.

PROBABLE RUNNERS & JOCKEYS

LONDON: Following are the Cesarewitch probable runners and jockeys:—Long Riggan (Bridland), Germanicus (Douglas Smith), Mazarin (Perryman), Hamac (Jones), Sir Pomm (Maher), Royalist (Lowrey), Verbatim (Harry Wragg) Cheerful Star (Nevett), Crown Colony (Beary), Pilator (Sam Wragg), Valentin (Gethin), Luncheon Hour (Ephraim Smith), Lovetin (Lane), Longships (Richardson), Ranger (Doyle), Abbeville (Cliff Richards), Good Cast (G. Littlewood), Justification (Robertson), Jenny Dang (Burrows), Caracalla (A. Littlewood), Lupercus (Lynch), Botwood (Nicoll). Banatoga is a doubtful runner.—Reuter.

Lawn Tennis Matches For War Funds

CALCUTTA: October 20.

The All-India Lawn Tennis Association, after considerable correspondence, has been able to obtain the consent of the American and Australian Lawn Tennis Associations, who are the only associations of the more important tennis playing nations that are actively functioning at present, to the holding of exhibition matches between amateurs and professionals, providing all profits from such matches to go to a recognised war or Red Cross Fund. Thus states a Press Note issued by the Hony. Secretary of the A.I.L.T.A.

The Note adds: "It is believed that matches between Ghaus Mohammed, Iftikhar Ahmed and S. L. R. Sawhney, our leading amateurs, and Siraj-ul Huq, Murad Khan, Tammas Khan, Ram Sewak, Allah Buksh and other expert professionals should draw large gates and enable the clubs affiliated to the A.I.L.T.A. to make substantial contributions to war Funds."—A. P.

When Mysore Will Meet Hyderabad

BANGALORE: October 20.

It is now definitely settled that Mysore will meet Hyderabad in the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament (South Zone) for the Ranji Trophy at Bangalore, on November 29 and 30 and December 1, 1941.—A.P.

FOR

Acts of Valour

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, known as the D.F.C., is of silver, with a violet and white ribbon in wide diagonal stripes. It is awarded to officers and warrant officers of the R.A.F. for acts of valour, courage, or devotion to duty while flying in active operations against the enemy.

Dunlop

The Medallion on a DUNLOP FOOT *Tyre Indicates Distinguished Tyre Service*

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

GUEST V

My guest to-day is Kay of the "Sporting Times" whom I once parodied. In fairness to her I felt I ought to give her a chance of saying what she likes and on what she likes. This is what she says:—

20th October 1941.

Dear Dim,

I thank you for your invitation to be a guest of the Half-Column. As one who has been so cleverly and so subtly parodied in these columns (my tongue is not in my cheek) I write now with "fear" and "trepidation" lest I encroach upon the space normally filled by a Winchell. Your pen-piece on the Cruiser Tank Ball with its impressionistic fashion notes, its surrealistic candour, caused this little town who read and re-read deeply and in between your lines to think that you were seriously thinking of leading the fashion forecast this racing season. For weeks society women scanned the pungent and provocative Half-Column not for its wit, or wisdom but in the hope that they might find a note on this winter's hats, next summer's dream chiffon, perhaps a note or two on the sheer luxury of gossamer like underwear, the delight "nilon" stockinged feet, the finish of a manicured hand, the careless rapture of a perfumed bath.

* * *

I don't think you are even "dimly" conscious of the resistances that confront a fashion writer. In this little town where I think not many fashion columns have been written it is thought "cheap" and even "vulgar" to write about such things as make-up, clothes, perfume, and personalities. Some women tell me they don't like publicity and ask me to believe it! Of course, in their intimate circle they will tear by their mouths a Mrs. A's ensemble to tiny little bits and thus lay bare her personality. But in the columns of a newspaper; "It simply isn't done my deah!" Then there are those who have a sixth sense—women who read into things that are never there, or even meant to be there. They put me in mind of the subtly candid advertisement of a devastating perfume—"to be dabbed on in seven places" It's a petty world where they never understand a friendly leg-pull or a gentle wisecrack, where you cannot say an ex-deb "stooped to conquer" (because she never heard of Goldsmith), where you may not compare a certain lady's smile to that of a Mona Liza, where you may not refer to a belted saree without creating a small commotion. I have to combat the mental two way stretch bar—that envelops my sex—coyness and shyness. I often wish I could take candid shots of well-turned out women myself. I get letters from Englishwomen to say they are not well represented on my page, I get letters from frantic husbands to say their wives were neglected. I get notes from petticoated professors to say they hate publicity.

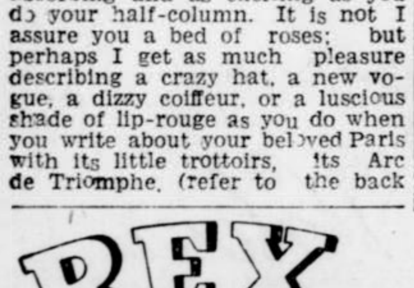
* * *

I have found it easy to write about Indian fashions, because of the colour and costume jewellery that goes with them. I have found it difficult to cover Western fashion in my weekly column for the general lack of feeling for dress sense, and the paucity of ideas and initiative. Surprising this when all that is best in Western fashion with its ever-changing and fascinating designs reaches us in the shape of expensive and inexpensive magazines. I find that most Englishwomen in India dress unattractively—they have little desire to look smart, elegant, or soignee. But as in all things there are exceptions.

Inspite of all this, I find writing about women and fashion as absorbing and as exciting as you do your half-column. It is not I assure you a bed of roses; but perhaps I get as much pleasure describing a crazy hat, a new vogue, a dizzy coiffeur, or a luscious shade of lip-rouge as you do when you write about your beloved Paris with its little trottoirs, its Arc de Triomphe, (refer to the back numbers of the half-column) its scintillating lights, its intimate night clubs, and "bistros" where Don Azpiazu always seems to play music that burns holes in carpets and into your soul; where sex is spelt "rhumba" and aracas spell a rhythm. Yes I get as much pleasure covering an afternoons racing fashions as you do in writing up the faster tempo of the night boulevards. My business is to follow women who follow fast horses;; the half column leaves out the horses. I suggest you write about vital issues as you sometimes do. I like discussions on policies and principles. I like the half-column when it is controversial, I like the personal angle only when the personalities are interesting. I like the column when it touches on topics like Sound News, Public Liason Officers, the power of the press, the Indian Soldier, Universities and Education, the Oxford Pamphlets, National sport and the death of the pentangular. I like journalism that is vital, frank, crisp, and unafraid. I am an average woman and I like you to write for the average man and woman in the street...its the little people that matter, Dim, *not the big noises*. Or do you, like Michael Arlen, only want to write as he did the "Green Hat", a romance for a few people?

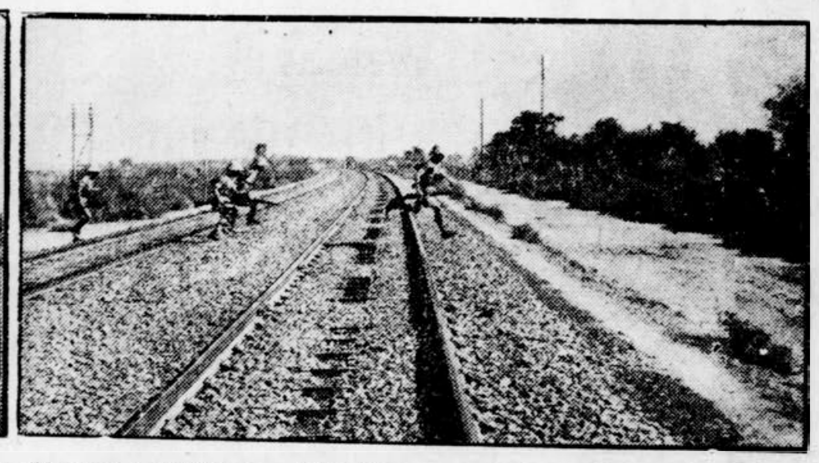
And now what do you think about fashion Dim? Do you like women to wear the severity of an Alix gown, do you like the craziness of a Lilly Dache Hat; the firm roundness of a girdled hip? Do you think beauty unadorned is adorned the most? Do you like your women Garbo-like and aloof or would you prefer them to stand by and knit socks for you and minister to you at your bedside or in a canteen? Yes, what do you like about women, Dim?

KAY.



NORTH-WEST INDIA AIR DEFENCE EXERCISES

"German" troop carriers landing troops after an aerodrome situated somewhere in North-West India had been captured by the "enemy".



"German" paratroops retreating over a railway line after mopping up operations by British Armoured cars.

Walchand's Cable To Whitehall

Assures, Proposed Automobile Factory Is War Effort And Urges Reconsideration

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand has sent the following cable to the Secretary of State for India:—"Reference your statement in the House of Commons, I wish to emphasise that my proposed automobile plant is not an assembly plant of components manufactured abroad but will undertake to manufacture parts including engines. Also in answer to your recent statement, I further emphasise that my proposed factory will not divert labour from munition factories.

From my experience as employer of skilled labour on a large scale. I am convinced, there will be no difficulty to find all the necessary skilled labour for the proposed automobile plant and other factories engaged in war work. I am confident that the proposed factory can supply army trucks without difficulty. Hence urge re-consideration of this matter and request that the industry be treated as war effort".—A. P.

"Manupulated" Scarcity Of Papers

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, (By Mail.)

A resolution requesting the Manufacturing Paper Mills to inquire into the prohibitive prices put up by the Delhi paper merchants was passed at a meeting of the Delhi Printers' Association. The local merchants, it appears, have "cornered" all available paper and are putting up fabulous prices on the plea of shortage due to the War situation.

FACILITIES FOR HAJ PILGRIMS

Arrangements Made For Sailings In November And December

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20

Arrangements have been made for sailings during November and December of pilgrim ships for the approaching Haj pilgrimage, states a press "communique."

It adds: "In spite of the demands on available shipping by war needs, there will be several sailings from Bombay and Karachi and one from Calcutta. Owing to war conditions, actual sailing dates cannot be given but intending pilgrims should reach pilgrim ports by dates mentioned below and should come prepared to maintain themselves for a delay which may extend to five days. While ships are being provided to make available accommodation for pilgrims to a number considerably in excess of those who travelled last year, pilgrims are advised in their own interest to travel by the earliest convenient sailing as in war conditions, it will probably not be possible to provide an extra ship in the event of a last minute rush at the ports.

For the first sailing from Bombay and Karachi, pilgrims should reach those ports at the latest by 10th November and 11th November respectively. For the Calcutta sailing, pilgrims should reach Calcutta by the 17th November 1941. Pilgrims should reach Bombay on the 17th November and Karachi on the 18th November for the second sailing from these ports. An announcement will be made later about subsequent sailings from Bombay and Karachi

The 'communique' gives details of the rates and estimates of the total cost to different classes.—A. P.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED BY GOVERNOR

RANGOON, Oct. 20.

His Excellency the Governor has commuted the sentence of death passed upon Nga Sit Hla, who was one of three accused charged with causing fatal injuries to 2nd-Lieutenant E. D. Unwin, A.B.R.O., a Durwan and a shopkeeper and severely injuring two others, to one of transportation for life.

It will be recalled that the High Court recently dismissed the appeal of Sit Hla, but commuted the sentence of death passed on the other two accused to one of transportation for life.—A.P.

Ordinance To Control Rents In Burma

RANGOON, Oct. 19.

His Excellency the Governor of Burma has promulgated an ordinance to control rents.

The ordinance is modelled on the Rangoon Rent Act, 1925, with certain necessary variations from it, applicable at once to Rangoon but extensible to other urban areas, with the object of controlling rents and forbidding evictions, except for certain defined reasons or purposes.—A. P.

PARAMOUNT FILM BANNED IN SIND.

KARACHI, Oct 20.

The Government of Sind have declared that the film entitled "Moon Over Burma" produced by the Paramount Film Company of America, and certified by the Bengal Board of Film Censors, shall be deemed as an uncertified film in the whole of the province of Sind.—United Press.

CONFIDENCE IN FAZLUL HUQ

Bengal Leaguers' Hopes About Understanding With Jinnah

CALCUTTA: October 20.

A request to the members of the Council of the All-India Muslim League from Bengal to make every possible effort to attend the meeting of the Council at Delhi on October 26 in view of the special importance of the issues that will be discussed at the meeting, was made in a resolution adopted by the Working Committee of the Provincial League at its meeting this evening. The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq was in the chair.

By another resolution the Committee expressed its gratification to be assured by Mr. Fazlul Huq that he did not, in his letter of the 8th September to the Secretary of the All India Muslim League mean any disrespect personally to Mr. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League. The Committee was glad to note that Mr. Huq was in communication with the Secretary of the All-India League in connection with his letter, and confidently hoped that it would result in a complete understanding between the President of the All-India League and Mr. Huq.

The Committee considered the correspondence between Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, President of the Provincial League, and Sir Nazimuddin, Mr. Suhrawardy and Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, members of its Working Committee and noted with gratification that the clarification of the principles in Mr. Fazlul Huq's letter of the 17th October, to Sir Nazimuddin was in agreement with the views embodied in the resolution of the Working Committee of the 13th September, "and, therefore, the Working Committee records its confidence in Mr. Fazlul Huq."

The resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Huq was adopted with Mr. F. Rahman in the chair after Mr. Huq had left the meeting.

Those present were Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Sir Nazimuddin, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Mr. K. Shahabuddin, Mr. Md. Habibullah, Mr. M. A. H. Ispahani, Mr. Fazlur Rahman and Mr. Formuzul Huq.—A. P.

A.-I. MUSLIM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

Jinnah To Preside Over Forthcoming Nagpur Session

BHOPAL, Oct. 20.

Several prominent Muslim League Leaders including the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Nawab Zada Liaquat Alikhan, Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman, Maulana Zafar Alikhan, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Ismail Chundrigar, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Begum Habibullah and Syed Hyder Imam, it is understood, have accepted the invitation to attend the forthcoming Annual Session of the All-India Muslim Students' Federation, to be held in Nagpur on December 25, 26 and 27, under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League. Elaborate preparations are being made to accord an enthusiastic reception to Mr. Jinnah, and it is stated that a special train will bring him from Wardha.

Important decisions affecting Muslim students are expected to be taken at the session.

It is understood that the 65th birthday celebrations of Mr. Jinnah will coincide with the occasion and will be held with great enthusiasm at Nagpur. Mr. Muhamad Noman, Deputy President of the All-India Muslim Students' Federation who has just returned after touring Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Hyderabad (Deccan) in connection with preliminary arrangements for the Annual Session, in an appeal to the Muslim students of India requests them to attend the session in large numbers.—A. P.

The Conference welcomed the expansion of the Viceroy's Council with an Indian majority and the establishment of a National Defence Council composed of representatives of states and of the provinces to deal more particularly with the problem of the war.

It expressed the hope that these were transitory measures and urged the Government to go forward as fast as the circumstances of the country permitted with the policy of establishing full responsible Government in the country—A. P.

GALLANTRY IN IRAN CAMPAIGN

Awards For Three More Indians

NEW DELHI, October 20.

Two more awards for gallantry in the Iran campaign have been given to men of the 11th Sikh Regiment.

Naik Chanan Singh and Sepoy Bachan Singh have been awarded the I.D.S.M., both for exploits during the attack on Qasr Sheikh on August 25. About 40 Iranians in a trench were holding up the attack of two companies on the right with light machine-gun fire. Naik Chanan Singh commanding a section worked his way up with his men to the left of the trench and was responsible for putting the machine-guns out of action and enabling the attack on the right to go forward. His leadership in hand to hand fighting was worthy of the highest praise.

Sepoy Bachan Singh was one of the section which stormed the trench. In a bayonet attack, he killed seven men himself. His company Commander was killed within ten yards of the trench but Sepoy Bachan Singh went on. His dash and determination in the assault was an example to his comrades and the objective was attained.

Another award for the Iran campaign, the I.O.M. and the first to the Kumaon Rifles, has been bestowed posthumously on Jemadar Mohan Singh Mahar. This officer was in command of a platoon which took part in the initial landing at Abadan on August 25. He was sent to occupy a position in some houses and told to await orders. On arrival there, he found a party of 60 Iranian soldiers and immediately led his platoon to the attack. The leading section Commander was killed and the attack momentarily held up. But Jemadar Mohan Singh picked up a tommy gun and charged the position killing five men. He was then mortally wounded, but as he lay dying he continued to exhort his men to press on.—A. P.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF HINDUSTAN

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20.

The next meeting of the Working Committee of the National League of Hindustan will be held in New Delhi, on 28th and 29th October under the presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A. (Central) at 5 p.m. each day.

The meeting will issue a manifesto defining the policy and the aims and objects of the League and state the future line of action. The present political situation in the country will be reviewed in the light of recent developments with special reference to Mr. Churchill's latest statement on India.

The recommendations of the Constitution Sub-Committee will be considered and a decision will be taken regarding the venue and date of the second annual session of the League.—A.P.

CALCUTTA:—Contributions to the programme of the "American Tamasha", to be held at the Town Hall on November 8, in order to raise funds for the purchase of a fire engine for Calcutta Fire Brigade have exceeded Rs. 16,000.

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14A

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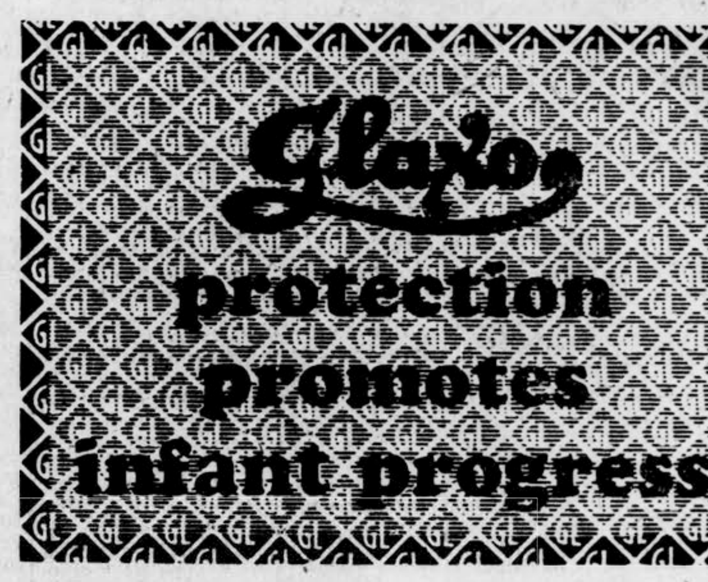

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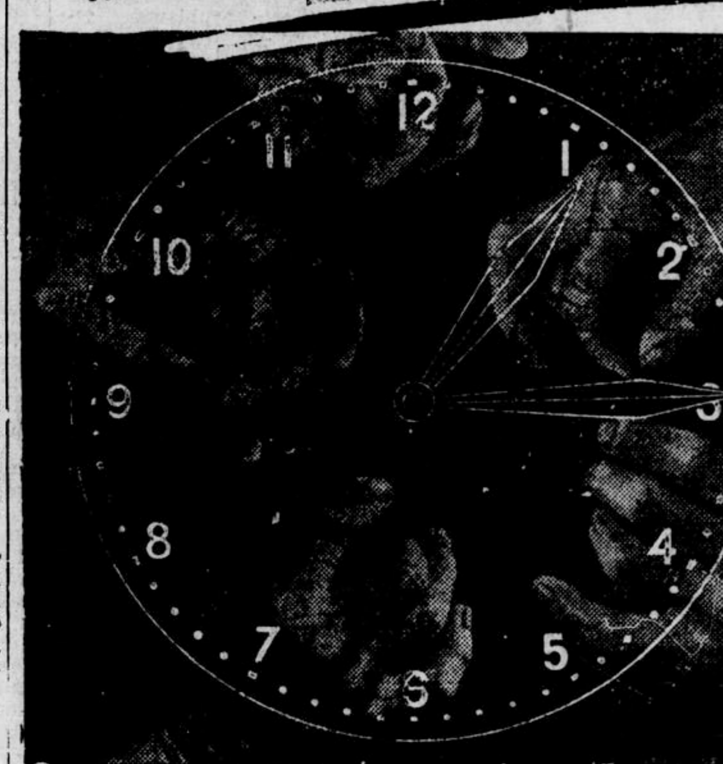

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"Cured my rheumatism and neuritis."
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2½ ANNAS FOR 10

PSC/62

Treatment Of Politicals

Nariman On Conditions In Yeravda Jail

K. F. Nariman, M.L.A. writes:—

The letter of Mr. D. S. Bajpai, an ex-prisoner, in your issue of 16th October, giving his painful experience of Yerawda Jail deserves to be sympathetically considered both by the Authorities concerned, as well as by the public.

If Yerawda, that is the Central and largest prison, in the Presidency, situated at the monsoon headquarters of the Government, presents such a pathetic and painful picture, it is easy to imagine the much worse conditions of other prisons in the Presidency. When on the one hand so much consideration and indulgence is shown to Leader prisoners, who in spite of comparative ease and comfort, suffer in health due to incarceration, we have a right to ask, why so much carelessness and callousness is betrayed, towards other and equally respectable and intellectual prisoners, simply because they have the misfortune to be classed in a lower grade.

The alleged magnitude and gravity of the offence is the same, the patriotic motive is the same, they all belong to the same organisation, and have volunteered a jail pilgrimage by obeying the same mandate. Then why is the health and lives of the political B and C Class Prisoners, from the same group, considered so cheap and valueless, that even for graver ailments, there is not even ordinary medical attendance, so that the Jail Hospital, in the first prison in the Presidency, is without thermometers, with leaking hot-water bags, and old stethoscopes, not even a stove to heat water, and presumably no ice-bags.

We can judge of the quality and efficacy of medicines prescribed from the above and meagre hospital equipment. The appalling figures of loss of weight from fourteen to fifty pounds of the few friends given in the list at the end of the letter is enough to call for immediate inquiry.

Bapat's Eye Trouble

It is reported that Senapati Bapat has almost completely lost his eye-sight, and if not treated by an eye-specialist he will become totally blind. Still an appeal for his release, even for special eye-treatment, is turned down the Hospital Assistant in Jail is certainly not an eye-specialist; who but the Government will be held responsible, if this beloved and respected Maharashtrian Patriot loses his eye-sight for good.

Let us hope that the Civil Liberties Union and other organisations will look into this important matter and see that at least a humane treatment is meted out to ailing and suffering prisoners. This Jail scandal must end without a day's delay.

KALOL MUNICIPALITY SUSPENDED

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 20.

The Municipality of Kalol, where cholera has broken out in an epidemic form, has been suspended on the ground that many of its members failed in the performance of their duty and left the town.

Although cholera has abated in Kalol town, it is spreading in the surrounding villages where Congress volunteers are proceeding to render medical aid.—A. P.

C. P. GOVT. URGED TO DROP ENHANCED CIVIC TAXATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

At a public meeting held at Nagpur on Wednesday, under the presidency of Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Premier, a resolution was passed condemning the action of Government in carrying on the administration in a most undemocratic and autocratic manner.

The speakers urged the Government to stop the new enhanced municipal taxation, for which demonstration is going on in front of the municipal office.

That there was a great need of National education in India, without which there was no chance for her sons to attain their goal, was stressed by Col. Sir K. V Kukday speaking to the students of the C. P. and Berar Education Society's High School, Nagpur, on the occasion of their 10th social gathering. Col. Kukday advised the students to think independently. He deplored the increased number of strikes in schools and colleges.

The strike of the students of the Chhattisgarh College, Raipur, has been called off, one student having tendered unqualified apology to the Principal and an assurance having been given that the students' grievances will be looked into.

Mr. T. D. Wickenden, District and Sessions Judge, has been appointed by the Provincial Government to conduct an inquiry into the recent Amraoti riots.

Theft of idols from temples and breaking of others are reported from Burhanpur.

The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's War Fund upto the close of business on the 18th instant amounted to Rs. 1,58,73,-550-3-5.

WINDFALL FOR FISHERMEN

Chance Find Of 200 Pounds Of Ambergris Brings Them Rs. 40,000

COLOMBO, Oct. 18.

A party of fishermen from Wennappuwa are now richer to the tune of Rs. 40,000 by the chance find they had of 200 pounds of Ambergris floating on the sea off Mannar.

Ambergris is a wax-like substance which occurs as a secretion in the intestine of the sperm whale and is a base for expensive perfumery. It is usually found in tropical seas.

The fishermen saw the substance floating in a mass and going up in their catamarhans hauled in four gunny-bags full of the substance and successfully landed it. The previous cargo was, however, seized by the authprities first on the ground that it came under the Forest Act and so became the property of the Crown. But it has now been found that the substance is not liable to Customs duty and also that it is the absolute property of the fishermen who found it on the high seas and so arrangements are being made to return it to them.—A. P.

WIDOW'S CASE LOST IN APPEAL

Estate Under Dispute Worth About Two Lakhs Of Rupees

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE (By Mail).

Holding that the testator's intelligence was not impaired at that time and that it is clear to us from the evidence of the two family doctors that he was capable of understanding his affairs and of making a will and there is no direct evidence to show that undue influence was brought to bear on him by his natural father, the hon'ble Sir Gilbert Stone, Chief Justice and the hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose of the Nagpur High Court allowed the appeal by the executor and legatees under a will of Seth Ganesh Prasad of Jubbulpore in proceedings for Probate. Mrs. Gomti Bai, the caveator was the testator Ganesh Prasad's widow. The High Court set aside the order of the Lower Court and admitted the will to Probate and directed that the costs of all parties here and in the lower court will be paid out of the estate.

Both the parties belong to Jubbulpore, and the estate under dispute is worth about Rs. 2,00,000/-. The testator, Ganesh Prasad was the natural son of Maheshwarilal and was adopted by Maheshwarilal's brother-in-law Kashiprasad, who died in 1914, Ganesh Prasad ded in 1938 without any issue and before his death he made a will bequeathing his estate to his natural brothers and nephews. He however made provision in his will for the maintenance of his wife. After Ganesh Prasad's death the validity of the will was challenged by his widowed wife, Mrs. Gomti Bai and she was successful in the lower court at Jubbulpore, but when an appeal was filed by the legatees and the executor in the High Court, she lost the case.

NAZIS TO LEAVE AFGHANISTAN

British Offer Of Safe Transit Accepted

PESHAWAR, Oct. 18.

German and Italian nationals are to leave Afghanistan, according to a broadcast from the Kabul radio station.

The broadcast added that the Kabul Government had accepted the offer of the British Government for the safe transit of the Germans and Italians, via India, Iraq, and Turkey, to their respective countries.

The decision of the Afghan Government, which had been endorsed by the National Parliament, had been communicated to the German and Italian Legations, who had expressed agreement to being given safe passage to their respective countries.

The Kabul broadcast stated that the neutral attitude of the Afghan Government had on many occasions been stressed. It had been the special endeavour of Government to see that foreign elements in the country did not in any way infringe her neutral attitude, especially during the present war.

The Afghan Government had been doing their utmost to maintain and preserve friendly relations with the neighbouring countries. She had not shirked her responsibilities in this respect.

Dharamsey Thakersey H. School Magazine

The Dharamsey Thakersey High School Magazine is a fairly representative collection of little thoughts and impression of young minds. The preponderance of short stories, simple in details and almost bare in sentiments is an easily expressible feature.

BENARES, Oct. 18.—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued an appeal to the public to celebrate the "Cow Week" from October 21 to 27 with a view to propagate a correct knowledge of the method of keeping cows.—A. P.

Improvements in tyres, as in cars, are developed from race-track records. For 22 years, since 1919, the most gruelling of all motor races—the 500-mile classic at Indianapolis, U.S.A., has been won on Firestone Tyres. The experience of America's leading racing drivers, whose lives depend year by year on their tyres, has enabled Firestone to build safer tyres for them—and for you.

The 500-Mile *All-Out* Race at Indianapolis

Increased Tyre-safety year by year brings increased speeds.

Your car travels at higher speeds in greater safety today because race-drivers at Indianapolis have proved the value of:—

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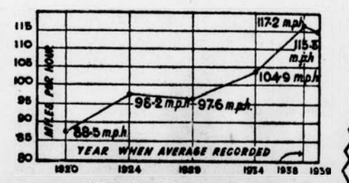

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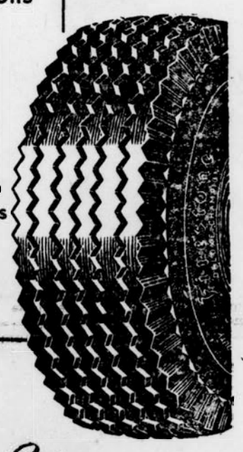

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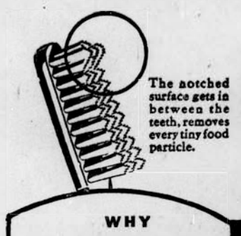

The notched surface gets in between the teeth, removes every tiny food particle.

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New Year's Greetings

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Our Readers' Views

BOMBAY RADIO STATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Ever since Mr. Behr relinquished the musical Directorship of the Bombay Radio Station, it has gradually fallen into disrepute and steadily deteriorated to a level which is a reproach to our city.

Mr. Sethna, his immediate successor, was for various reasons. not the right man for the job, as he seemed to know precious little of music. The result was that he made a hopeless mess of his duties; and it was a relief to Bombay when he left his post.

The present situation, though better in some respects, also seems to suffer from very serious deficiencies, which the department will do well to remedy at the earliest possible moment. The programmes in general are dull and uninteresting, particularly the Indian sections thereof, which, to be quite frank, are absolutely poor, indifferent and unattractive—sometimes, even positively bad. So far as the European side is concerned, there is also something definitely wrong about it; and the public is by no means getting even a fraction of what it is entitled to. It appears that there is a coterie of certain people connected with the Station, who monopolise the programmes of music in a manner which is most unfair not only to the city but also to the musical talent available in it; and has caused a tremendous amount of dissatisfaction. It would be interesting to know whether the Director and his assistants and coadjutors ever consult any one and, if so, whom, in the composition of the programmes and the selection of performers, either of music or of talks or of any other character, and if not, why not? It may also be asked if any attempt is ever made to ascertain the taste of the public in different directions and its reaction to the programmes of the Department? It cannot be denied that there is too much sameness in the programmes from day-to-day; and that there is no attempt to make them more interesting and variegated by taking advantage of the talent of different artistes, either local or visiting.

It seems that there is a good deal of favouritism and partiality in the selection of the artistes or performers, particularly in the musical section. It is even rumoured that when people offer to sing, or play, indirect and often even open suggestions are made to them that certain members of the staff only should accompany them. May I inquire why it should be so; and whether such a practice is either proper or fair? Rumour also has it that close relations of some members of the staff often figure in the programmes and are naturally paid for their services. If this is so, the practice ought to be stopped, because it is open to very serious objection. May I ask one more question? Why is it that the performance of chamber music is monopolised only by Kauffman, Mehli Mehta, Verga and Co.? Does it mean that no one else is capable of such performances in Bombay? Have other artistes ever been approached; and if not, why not? I would like to know what is at the bottom of this one-sided and happy-family arrangement? All these questions need to be answered unequivocally, as they are capable of raising serious issues to the detriment and reputation of the department.

In other respects, also, the programmes suffer lamentably, and require urgent attention and radical improvement in more than one direction. To give only one instance, the items regularly presented by Aubrey Menon and his colleagues with nauseating frequency, are both very inferior and tiresome. Who is responsible for this?

It is very gratifying, therefore, that the public has of late been roused on this subject, as is clear from the constant references made to the same in more than one public paper; and we hope that until the matter is thoroughly exposed and the augean stable cleaned, the agitation will continue. I trust that others holding the same or similar views as I do, will also ventilate them through the press and thus help to make the Bombay Radio Station more worthy of public recognition than now. Perhaps the appointment of a small but competent non-official advisory Committee of not more than 8 or 9 men and women of culture and recognised musical talent in the city, may help to improve the situation and restore public confidence.—Yours, etc.

A CITIZEN.

Need For Isolation Ward For Chronic T. B. Cases In Parsi Community

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you permit me to claim the hospitality of your columns in connection with the urgent need that our Society has been feeling for the last several years for the opening of a separate isolation ward either in one of our existing hospitals or otherwise? As early as December, 1938, our Committee addressed the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds in this matter as below:

"The Trustees,
Parsi Panchayat funds.
Sirs,

As your trustees are aware Parsi T. B. patients are maintained at the Bel-Air Sanatorium at Panchgani by our Society, the average number of patients varies from 12 to 16. Besides these, there are 12 beds for Parsi T. B. patients at the Dharampore Sanatorium. Our Society is able to cope with all T. B. cases, provided they are cases with a fair chance of being cured by a stay in a sanatorium. But we have been faced during the last two or three years with the problem of dealing with T. B. of an advanced character with no reasonable chance of being cured. These cases require isolation in order that infection may be prevented. As your trustees are aware T. B. cases of this kind that come to us belong to the poorer classes who live in insanitary surroundings. Many of them live in single room where three or four sleep together with no provision of proper light and air.

The Government Hospitals in Bombay refuse to admit such chronic cases of an advanced character. In the J. J. Hospital there is a provision for all communities for 14 beds in the T. B. Isolation Ward, but the doctor informs us that they are usually full and no reservation can be made for Parsis. We are also given to understand that the Parsi General Hospital is unwilling to accept more T. B. cases. The only other hospital that has provision for T. B. cases is the Mahratha Hospital maintained by the Bombay Municipality. We have in the past repeatedly endeavoured to get our Parsi cases admitted into this hospital, but we have uniformly met with a refusal. The Turner Sanatorium at Bhoiwada is only intended for patients whose disease is only in an early stage, and it is moreover a cosmopolitan institution.

We would like to draw the attention of your trustees to these facts. If the problem is not tackled now it will become more serious later on. If these advanced cases are not looked after they are a source of infection, more especially to the children living in the same room. Poverty, insanitary surroundings, uncleaned habits and ignorance of sanitary principles are all aggravating circumstances. We would, therefore, urge upon your trustees the desirability of providing an isolation ward for such cases in a hospital like the Parsi General Hospital. About 10 beds would be all that is necessary for the next few years. Such cases may be kept in the isolation ward till they die. No special treatment would be required. A nurse could look after them and the hospital overhead charged would not be considerably enhanced by the provision of 10 beds.

Yours truly,
P. A. WADIA,
Hon. Secretary."

We received the following reply from the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds on the 23rd February, 1939.

"The Hon. Secretary,
P. C. O. Society.
Dear Sir,

I beg to say that your letter of the 7th December, 1938, was at first circulated among my trustees and thereafter discussed at their two meetings. As resolved by them on the 1st meeting we referred the matter to the House Committee of the Parsi General Hospital. On receipt of their reply the matter was placed at my trustees' meeting of the 14th inst. As directed by them I beg to convey to you the reply of the Committee saying that the question of the desirability of providing a separate ward for chronic T. B. cases was discussed at the meeting of the House Committee, when, after careful consideration, it was resolved to inform us that it was not possible to open such a ward in the hospital However, my trustees have still a desire to consider the question in future.

Yours faithfully,
F. M. PAVRI,
Jt Secretary."

We were given to understand after the receipt of this letter that the Panchayat trustees were in communication with the authorities of the Deolali T. B. Sanatorium for the opening of such a ward and we addressed the trustees of the Parsi Panchayat funds on the 24th July, 1941, accordingly

"The Trustees,
Parsi Panchayat Funds.
Sirs,

About a year and a half ago we were given to understand that your trustees were negotiating with the authorities of the Deolali Sanatorium for the housing of chronic T. B cases which are not likely to recover through medical or surgical treatment. We are aware that the efforts which your trustees made to open a chronic T. B. ward in the Parsi General Hospital at Bombay did not meet with any success. If your trustees could let us know whether there is any possibility in the immediate future of doing anything in this direction we shall be obliged. Such cases are a source if infection to other members of the family with whom they live huddled in the same room. We cannot send them to any sanatorium and they are a difficult problem. We should like to have the views of your trustees on this question

Yours truly,
P. A. WADIA,
Hon Secretary."

To this letter we got the following reply on the 8th September, 1941.

"The Hon. Secretary,
P. C. O Society.
Dear Sir,

I beg to say that your letter of the 24th July, 1941, was placed before the trustees for their consideration.

They have now resolved that it is not advisable to open an isolation ward at the Bahadurji Sanatorium, Deolali, as the relatives of the patients would be very eager to see them frequently; and hence it will not be possible for them to send their relations to a distant place like Deolali. Besides, it is not possible to open an isolation ward in Bombay or in the suburbs for the present for various reasons.

Under the circumstances, the trustees have dropped the question for the present.

Yours faithfully,
S. F. DESAI,
Off Jt Secretary".

We have on our files at least 13 chronic cases definitely known to us. They all belong to the poorer classes of our Community. They are a constant source of infection to others amongst whom they live, more especially, to children living in the same room. We are placing these facts before the Parsi Community in the hope that something may yet be done for segregating these cases, so as to prevent them from spreading the infection. If no provision can be made in one of our Parsi Hospitals, like the Parsi General Hospital, for a special ward, and this would be the cheapest method of achieving the object—we would earnestly appeal to the Community either to construct or to hire out a building where such cases may be provided for under the supervision of a nurse. When we take into account the enormous sums of money that the Community has devoted to medical relief, the amount required for such a purpose as the segregation of chronic T. B. cases would almost appear to be insignificant. Will our community consider this question urgent enough for practical measures?—Yours, etc.,

P. A. WADIA.

Hormazd Villa,
Cumballa Hill,
Bombay.

A Request

RE: DISTURBANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Patients generally require rest and peace. Would the radio enthusiast who plays the radio on full loudspeaker strength for the whole day on the southern side of Dr. Purandare's Maternity Hospital on Chowpatty do the needful by lowering and adjusting the tone of his radio set? He would really earn the blessings of patients if he does the needful.—Yours, etc.,

"A PATIENT."

Price Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is a furious cry raised by the urban non-agricultural middle class people in India that commodity prices have been soaring high enough to make their existence and miserable and precarious. Almost all the Provincial Governments have been pressed by the spokesmen of this class to control prices. The Provincial Governments also seem to favour the move. The grievance is real in the case of law class intellectual employees like clerks in private establishments and shop assistants for whom compulsory war allowance is the only remedy. But the problem of price control as a whole requires to be settled not by sentiment but by realities

Food stuff prices have risen by 40 per cent over that of the year 1934 the base year of the slump in prices. This rise is nothing compared with the rise during the last Great War. This rise is also not due to any speculative activity on a wide scale nor is it the result of any currency inflation. The rise in prices of some of the commodities like wheat and rice is due to increased demand for war requirements and the failure of crops in some parts of the country. The slight rise in other foodstuff prices is insignificant. The tendency at present is towards the other side. The index number for foodstuffs in September is seven points below that of August in Bombay. It is most likely that this downward tendency will continue with the prospects of bumper crops this year. So, there will be no need to interfere with the price movements of the foodstuffs in the coming period.

The necessity of control arises only in those cases where there is a monopolistic control over the produce. The prices of manufactured goods like iron and steel and commodities like Kerosene oil and state-controlled Burmese rice are likely to be unduly raised to reap the profits of war. It is the price of these commodities which must be controlled having regard to their cost of production. Our cotton manufactures will also descend when the recent frenzied Bullish fervour will meet with no response from the consuming public. This will happen soon in the case of plain cloth the demand for which is very sensitive.

The need for price control arises only when there is profiteering on an enormous scale by gigantic trusts and combines. It also arises when a substantial portion of the public suffers from the rise. Both these factors are absent in the production and sale of our foodstuff materials. The Indian peasant is disorganised both as a producer and a seller of his produce. The producers of our foodstuffs form at least 80 per cent of the population. They are gainers in the case of a rise. They have been callously let off all these years. Nobody came to their rescue when they were reeling under the dead weight of their produce. Now a chance has arisen for them to stand on their legs.

Wages in India in the past have not fallen to the same extent as the fall in agricultural prices. They have remained stationary since the late war and have become customary in most cases. The rentier class and the non-agricultural classes have been much better off all these years. It is a common experience in the rural areas that the wage earner has something surplus to lend to the peasant employer. Virtually he plays the part of a small money lender. Many a peasant has remained in his losing concern simply for the 'prestige' of his calling. There is nothing unjust if he regains his self-respect and the "prestige" for which he has suffered so very heavily.

Will the handful of non-agriculturists ruminate over all these things and subordinate their immediate self-interest to the larger interest of the primary producer—the beasts of burden in India?—Yours etc.,

G. B. SIRDESHPANDE.

Petrol Rationing

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would the authority concerned do the needful by relaxing their control over the petrol rationing during the next quarter by at least doubling the quantity of petrol to private motorists, whose number is very insignificant in comparison to that of businessmen and professionalmen, who are being supplied with increased ration by the issue of supplementary coupons.—Yours etc.,

G. TULSIDAS.

Communal Cricket And "The Times Of India"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is both amazing and amusing to see the attitude taken up by "The Times of India" towards communal cricket. In its issue of Thursday, the 9th instant, in "Current Topics" columns we read: "The obsequies of the Pentangular are overdue", and "The Times" welcomes the lead given by the U. P. Cricket Association with which Sir Vijaya of Vizianagram is closely connected.

A day later, the "Times of India" in its issue of Saturday, the 11th instant, comes out in defence of communal cricket. So here is an inconsistency. "The Times" would love to forget very soon as in other fields of journalism.

Taking up the points one by one expressed in the Saturday's issue, it would make one realise how little importance should be attached to the opinions of such so-called "cricket correspondents."

The first thing that strikes us is that whoever holds an opinion opposed to the one held by the 'correspondent' vilifies that cricket festival, and if that person has not expressed his opinion in the public before, he becomes a "newfound champion". Again this opinion is not expressed as that of his own, for the fear of insincerity, but is attributed to "many quarters in Bombay". The obvious thing seems to be that either he has not cared to visit those quarters, or if he has, he has not understood anything about it; for merely taking down scores in a sheet from the score-book would not suffice to grasp the opinions given.

The "correspondent" goes on to lay down two qualifications of a critic—(1) a thorough understanding of cricket and (2) familiarity with the Bombay cricket festival. Applying these two tests, he disqualifies Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, as having no "locus standi" in the matter. But he forgets to apply these very tests to himself, for if he were to do that, he would find himself not only without "locus standi", but also without bread. Maharajkumar of Vizianagram with all his failings, certainly does understand a little more of cricket than this learned "correspondent".

Besides it does not require a man to see actually the Pentangular, to form an opinion; it is enough if he can apply his mind with an eye of a critic. Though Maharajkumar may not have seen Pentangular, yet he has seen more Quadrangulars than the "correspondent" has even heard of. Moreover, two out four Pentangular tournaments were a complete wash-out, which only the people like the "correspondent" must have witnessed.

Furthermore, the "correspondent" incurs two more disqualifications from which the Maharajkumar seems to be immune. Firstly, Maharajkumar has played more first-class cricket than the correspondent must have even seen. Secondly, the "correspondent" seems to be coming from a place where cricket is as little played as in Ethiopia.

He seems to be doing a great discredit to Dr. P. Subbaroyan by suggesting that he is in favour of communal cricket because he was present in the Madras' annual fixture of Indians versus Europeans.

Dr. Subbaroyan has more often than not, openly attacked the communal cricket, for which I may refer the "correspondent" to the older issues of "The Times." Besides, a match between Indians and Europeans is not based on communal lines but rather on international lines which would be welcomed on all hands.

So, the only conclusion that can be reached, after reading the column headed "communal cricket defended" in the "Times" is that it is most unjustifiable, unwarranted and untimely, and the man does not seem to be up to the mark for the job.—Yours, etc.,

JUPITER.

Ryots And Prices

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The high prices of all the articles including foodstuff etc., is a big problem before the poor people. The prices of foreign articles have gone high as well as of those manufactured in India. The reasons advanced for this by the merchants are the war and lack of sufficient rain during the year. The present prices of the articles etc., compared with the last Great War are considered to be too high, and if the prices are allowed to go to this extent, the problem will be still serious. Will Government and the leaders of people as well as the mercantile business men help the poor people to control the prices so as to get them at moderate rates?.—Yours, etc.,

D JAIRAM.

"Recruitment For Oriental Translator's Office"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your correspondent deserves the thanks of the Mussalmans for his letter published in your issue of the 24th instant under the above heading. I need not emphasize that the subject discussed by him is very important, indeed. We Mussalmans felt extremely gratifying when Public Services Commissions were set up in the various provinces and also at the Centre at the time provincial autonomy was introduced in India in 1937, for we hoped that the paucity of Mussalmans in public services would be removed thereby. It is a pity that an important office like the Oriental Translator's was not included within the purview of the Commission then. It should be done now.

In December 1930, when the question of minorities was discussed before a Sub-Committee under the presidentship of the British Prime Minister, the late Sir Muhammad Shafi, presenting the case of the Mussalmans, had made the following observations:—

"About the Services our demand is simply this: We say that recruitment to the Services should no longer be dependent upon the individual idiosyncracies or choice of selection of Ministers; there must be a Public Services Commission, both at the Centre as well as in the provinces, and it should be an instruction to the Public Services Commission to see that in recruiting for the public Services the fair claims of the various communities are borne in mind."

That was our demand then and we stick to it even to-day.

Now as regards Oriental Translator's Office, it is probably in existence for 100 years or so. During this long period Muslim Oriental Translators were appointed for a little more than 28 years while for the remaining years Hindu, Christian and Parsi Oriental Translators were appointed. Since the time this Office came into existence, not a single Mussalman has been appointed as an Assistant Oriental Translator. Not only this but no Mussalman was ever taken up in the Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese branches of the office. It is for this reason that the Mussalmans heartily endorse the demand made by your correspondent.

The Public Services Commission, Bombay and Sind, conducts all sorts of examinations. Surely it is competent enough to test candidates in the regional languages of the province. Besides, there is no dearth of linguists in Bombay and the Commission can very well avail of their services for testing the students in the various languages of the province. This difficulty, however is not great and it can be easily surmounted provided the will be there. I hope that this question will be sympathetically considered by the authorities concerned. What I want is that the demand put forth by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi may be put into practice in toto.—Yours, etc.,

M. HUSAIN

Bombay, Oct. 7.

INCREASED REVENUE FOR SIND

KARACHI, Oct. 19.

From a four-crore revenue with which it started its separate existence, Sind has now become a five-crore province, according to the statement of accounts of the year 1940-41.

The land revenue collection during the year reached an all-high level of Rs. 250 lakhs and the irrigation projects which are treated as commercial departments showed net receipts of Rs. 148 lakhs.—United Press.

Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

RAMNARESH SINGH, aged about 38 years, Jamadar of Firm Juggilal Kamlapat of Cawnpore, son of Bisram Singh, resident of Village; Utragore, P.S Dalmore, Distt. Rai Bareili; pale complexioned, long faced, thin built, long nose, pimpled face, having decamped with Rs. 35,355/8 of the Kothi, is now at large. Any one arresting or giving accurate leading to the arrest of the accused will be rewarded with Rs. 1000/-. Help solicited by Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat, Cawnpore.

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Hearty New Year Greetings

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HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Bombay Branch:
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Excuse me— to keep children fit Inner Cleanliness comes first!

YOU ARE more than ever thankful when the children keep well and happy. Their first rule of health, like yours, should be Inner Cleanliness. A regular glass of sparkling Andrews Liver Salt will do for the children, pleasantly and safely, exactly what it does for you.

FIRST . . Andrews cleans and refreshes the mouth and tongue.

NEXT . . Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity, the chief cause of indigestion.

THEN . . Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.

FINALLY To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation, cools and purifies the blood.

Get a tin of Andrews today. Take some yourself and give the children some. The Inner Cleanliness it brings to little systems, will rid them of the causes of stomach, liver and weather upsets. It's only common sense, isn't it, that children like adults must keep clean inside to be healthy and cheerful. Andrews for Inner Cleanliness is most economical to use. Buy a tin to-day.

For Inner Cleanliness, be regular with your

Handy Size, As. 11
Family Size, Rs. 1/4

ANDREWS LIVER SALT

Health Drink and Tonic Laxative

Cleanses - Cools - Refreshes - Invigorates

"Hindustan Times" Contempt Of Court Case

EDITOR REFUSES TO DIVULGE NAME OF WRITER

(By Mail.)

Five more witnesses were examined before their lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Collister in the "Hindustan Times'" contempt case on behalf of Mr. Devadas Gandhi and further hearing was adjourned till Oct. 27.

EVIDENCE OF MR. BHARADWAJA

Mr. D. D. Bharadwaja, assistant editor of the 'Hindustan Times', whose examination-in-chief by the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru commenced yesterday shortly before the court rose for the day, stated that he had been connected with the 'Hindustan Times' for the last three years. As assistant editor he dealt with news received from mofussil correspondents and also wrote editorial articles. He remembered that the news which was the subject of enquiry before their lordships had appeared in the issue dated August 3. That news passed through his hands and he gave the headlines. Because the word 'circular' was not mentioned in the news item he put a mark of interrogation after the word. It was merely an inference. Afterwards the comment in question appeared in the issue dated August 5. A telegram had been received on the 8th informing them that some steps had been taken by the Allahabad High Court in respect of that comment. After August 8 an enquiry was made by the 'Hindustan Times' office from Mr. Singhal, their Meerut correspondent. He got a reply from Mr. Singhal. The letter of Mr. Singhal dated August 10 must have reached them on the 11th. The news of the issue of a writ of contempt by their lordships was published in the issue dated August 14. After the reply of Mr. Singhal they did not carry on any correspondence with their correspondent. They wrote to their legal correspondent in Allahabad asking him to send them copies of the Registrar's application and affidavit as early as possible.

Witness: His reply was that it was not practicable.

Asked whether his impression was that there was a circular, witness replied in the affirmative and added that now it was not so since his lordship the Chief Justice had denied it. At the time of his interview with Mr. Dikshit he was aware of the issue of the contempt notice. The interview was on Sept. 3. He did not ask Mr. Surajbal Swami to give him in writing what he said, because he said that he would not take any initiative but if called by the High Court he would give his evidence.

Is it a fact that during the interview Mr. Dikshit told you that you should act in a manner so as not to make your paper suffer? He also said that independently of the fact what Mr. Vidyarthi said or not your offence of contempt was complete and that you should apologise?

Witness: He did not say anything about the paper. He only said that a way should be found to save Mr. Vidyarthi.

Did you in answer to what he had said tell him then and there that you will not apologise and you were persons who would be prepared to go to jail?—No. I did not say anything of the kind. I only said that we shall place all the facts before the High Court without caring for legalities and ask them to judge us on the basis of those facts.

Can you add anything to the account of your interview with Mr. Akbar Husain?—I also enquired from Mr. Akbar Husain whether Mr. Vidyarthi was going to accept his advice to see the Chief Justice and to make a clean breast of the whole matter to his lordship. In reply to this Mr. Akbar Husain said that Mr. Vidyarthi had also written to the Registrar for an early appointment with his lordship the Chief Justice and as soon as he received a reply he would go to Allahabad and make a clean breast of the whole matter. He also said that our correspondent was somewhat indiscreet in passing all kinds of information to use. In reply I told him that it was his duty to send all important facts which came to his knowledge and it was for us to judge what to publish and what not to publish.

"A SALIENT FACT."

In reply to the Chief Justice witness said that he was present in court when Messrs. Vidyarthi and Akbar Husain had been examined.

Have you been taking an active part in instructing your counsel in his case?—I have been helping Mr. Devadas Gandhi with the information in my possession.

Did you instruct your counsel to put to Mr. Akbar Husain in cross-examination the fact that he had told you at the interview that Mr. Vidyarthi had admitted his mistake to him (Mr. Akbar Husain)?—No, I did not.

Do you or do you not consider the statement of Mr. Akbar Husain that Mr. Vidyarthi had admitted his mistake a salient fact in this case?—I did consider that it was an important enough fact but the line adopted by Mr. Vidyarthi of admitting collection of war funds in court gave it a different meaning.

It may be argued that all that Mr. Vidyarthi had admitted to Mr. Akbar Husain was his mistake in raising subscription for the war fund in the court room?—I did not specifically enquire from Mr. Akbar Husain as to what that admission of mistake amounted to. At that time my impression was that it amounted to his making a statement implicating the Chief Justice and the Governor and perhaps collecting subscriptions to the war fund in court.

You cannot say positively that Mr. Vidyarthi admitted to Mr. Akbar Husain that he had implicated His Excellency the Governor and the Chief Justice—I cannot say it either way.

On how many days in all between August 10 and this day did you visit Meerut in connection with this case?—I visited Meerut three or four times.

And during your visits you were engaged in the task of marshalling evidence?—No. In the first visit we went to ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the information supplied to us by our correspondent about people who were stated to have been present in court. The second time I went because Mr. Dikshit wanted to see me. The third time we went to engage Mr. Gopinath Sinha Advocate.

Do the first paragraph in the news item of Aug. 3 and the editorial comment in the issue of the 5th have a political flavour in them?—No, there is no political flavour. It is all factual.

Are both the first paragraph and the editorial comment completely divorced from politics—If the raising of subscriptions to the war fund is politics, then the first paragraph and the editorial comment are associated with politics otherwise not.

If the raising of the war fund is a branch of political activity, then the first paragraph and the editorial comment have a political flavour in them?—I suppose association and flavour are two different things. These are facts about the raising of the war fund which are mentioned.

"IMPURE ATMOSPHERE OF POLITICS."

Asked if he now realized that it was highly improper on his part to associate the Chief Justice with the impure atmosphere of politics taking him out from the pure atmosphere of the administration of justice, witness stated that at the time he gave the news he did not consider it as improbable that some such instructions might have been issued, because the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court had himself been going about raising the war fund and speaking on the subject of war effort. Asked if he now realized his mistake in associating the Chief Justice of Allahabad with politics, witness stated that after his lordship's denial of the issue of any kind of instructions by him to judicial officers in connection with the war fund he did think that the Chief Justice was not associating himself with controversial politics. 'I do think that the Chief Justice of Allahabad does not take part in any controversial politics, but at that time the question of raising war fund was not considered by me as highly improbable because of the Chief Justice of the Punjab raising the war fund.'

At this moment do you realize your mistake or not?—Yes, now we do feel that an injustice has been done to the Chief Justice by associating him with the collection of the war fund.

And even then the course that would have appealed to a gentleman did not appeal to your editorial staff, viz., the course of submitting an abject and unqualified apology?—We have been thinking of making amends to his lordship the Chief Justice, but at the same time we wanted to place before you all the facts which had come to our knowledge.

Is it appreciated by you and the other members of the staff connected with this case that it is now too late to tender an apology?—No, that is not my impression.

You stated yesterday that you put a note of interrogation after the word 'circular' as no circular was mentioned by your correspondent and it was merely your inference that a circular had been issued. Now state whether it was consistent with your responsibility as a journalist to make such serious allegation against the Chief Justice on a mere surmise or inference on your part?—I did not want the public to infer that it was absolute truth that a circular had been issued and I wanted to guard myself against the public drawing any hasty conclusion and having any decided opinion about his lordship the Chief Justice.

Do you consider such publication consistent with your responsibility as a journalist?—I do feel that if based on reliable information such a thing could be published in the public interest.

Do you realize that you are sailing dangerously near the wind?

Are you now conscious that you have abused your position as a journalist in putting those headlines?—I do not think I have abused my position as a journalist in putting those headlines, because I believed that as the Punjab Chief Justice had interested himself in war efforts this thing might not be improbable.

So you considered it consistent with journalistic propriety to attribute improper conduct to the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court on the analogy of information drawn from some other province.—I thought that if it was not improper for the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court it may not be improper also for the Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court to take interest in war fund collection.

Do you mean to say that you now hold the view that it was not at all improper for the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court to interest himself in the raising of the war fund?—Our paper had criticised the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court for taking interest in raising the war fund and we do consider it improper for a Chief Justice to take interest in this kind of effort.

Did it occur to you before putting these headlines that you should verify that a circular had been issued by the Chief Justice?—Work in a newspaper office has to be done under great pressure and we have to carry on a race with time and sometimes we cannot realize all the implications and interpretations that may be put on a thing.

In other words, that pressure and race justify recklessness on the part of your editorial staff?—No, it is no justification for recklessness but we depend upon our experience and intuition to decide whether a thing is proper to be published or not.

EDITOR'S FIRM REFUSAL.

Does that experience and intuition justify the indiscriminate throwing of mud?—No, we did not regard it as any throwing of mud.

Sir Wazir Hasan requested the Court to ascertain from witness as to who was responsible for the paragraph under Current Comments in respect of which the present proceedings were taken and Mr. Bharadwaja replying to the question put by the Chief Justice, said that it was a matter which should be put to Mr. Devadas Gandhi.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that no responsible editor would disclose the name of the author of a comment and would rather go to jail. He added that it was not a question which could be put to a members of the staff.

The Chief Justice said there was no occasion for heat and he merely wanted to enquire of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru whether his client was prepared to disclose who the author of the paragraph was.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that it was a question which should be put to Mr. Devadas Gandhi, the editor of the "Hindustan Times", with whom he had not had any consultation about this matter.

The Chief Justice then asked Mr. Devadas Gandhi whether he had any objection in disclosing the name of the author, as the counsel, for Mr. Vidyarthi desired to know the name.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi: I would like to answer the question at some length with your lordship's permission.

Chief Justice: Can you not tell us whether you have any objection or not to disclosing the name?

Mr. Devadas Gandhi: I can only answer it in a few sentences.

Chief Justice: Very well.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi: I was privileged to be present here during your lordship's cross-examination of Mr. Bharadwaja. My attitude in this case has been one of placing every card on the table. But if I may be permitted to say so, certain words fell from your lordship a few minutes ago which struck me as constituting a threat of action against other members of my staff in addition to myself and Mr. Singhal. Under the circumstances I desire to state that, unless compelled under the law, I shall not disclose any further name of any member of my staff, and I desire further to declare that I invite on my head the cumulative punishment that this court may wish to inflict on members of my staff.

Sub-Inspector & Constable Suspended

Sequel To Villagers' Allegations Of Police Atrocities

LUCKNOW (By Mail).

The superintendent of police Lucknow, has suspended a sub Inspector and a constable, pending inquiry into certain allegations made against them by a party of villagers, who marched to the officer's bungalow.

These villagers, a couple of days back had sent a written complaint to the superintendent of police against the two persons, making allegation of beating and dishonouring men and women of the village. Inquiry into this complaint was being made when a large number of men and women from the village marched to the officer's bungalow with further allegations of atrocities by the police on account of the complaint. The superintendent of police took up the matter and suspended the two persons, pending inquiry into their conduct.

It may be mentioned in this connection that a house in the village was raided by the police about a month back and some persons were arrested following the alleged recovery of illicit liquor and distilling apparatus from the house. The informer, headman of the village, was attacked by some persons after a period of two days with lathis and he succumbed to his injuries the same night. The police, after registering a case of murder in this connection, had arrested some persons; further investigations were proceeding.—"National Herald".

M.K.N. Bhatia High School Silver Jubilee

(From A Correspondent.)

On the occasion of the completion of twenty-five years since its inception in 1916 an interesting and varied programme was enacted at different places by the M. K. N. Bhatia High School. On Thursday 9th instant Seth Vullabhdas Cursondas Natha opened the exhibition at the school premises The exhibition was full of colour and variety.

The Buckingham Palace was done in fret work. The scientific skill was shown in the construction of apparatus of daily use such as the Telephone and the Radio, the Submarine and the Steam Railway.

On Friday, the 10th, Seth Vithaldas Damodar Govindjee presided over the sports arranged on the Cooperage.

On Monday last a "Parents' Day" was organised under the presidentship of Seth Vullabhdas Cursondas Natha. The drama, the acrobatic feats, the music were entertaining.

A general gathering was held on Tuesday last at the Bhangwadi Theatre under the Presidentship of Seth Karsondas Dharamsee. A variety entertainment was put forth. Seth Karsondas then distributed the silver prizes. The president also thanked the Secretary Seth Devidas, the Trustees and the Principal, Mr. J. H. Trivedi, for the work they had done for the prosperity of the school.

COMMUNAL CRICKET

A Way Out

(BY K. G. PARDESHI.)

With the rapid deterioration of the political situation in India and with the ever-present possibility of the tension between the Hindus and the Muslims, the two major communities, growing worse on the slightest pretext, the advisability of continuing the Pentangular Cricket Tournament in Bombay is seriously engaging the attention of every right-thinking person. Some critics are so loud in their denunciation of this communal tournament that, despite its popularity, they would be very happy to see the tournament scrapped lock, stock and barrel. They would like to replace the Pentangular tournament by the Ranji Trophy tournament; while there are others who are advocating the claim of the tournament being played on zonal system.

In my opinion, neither of these suggestions is feasible for obvious reasons, and while conceding that the Ranji Trophy tournament is good in its own way, I do not, for a moment, think that it would appeal to the imagination of the Bombay public to the same extent as the communal cricket tournament hitherto played in this city.

The proposal to play the tournament on the zone system can at once be ruled out of consideration when it is realised that India is such a vast country that it would be well nigh impossible to select combinations of players to represent the respective zones.

* * *

I, therefore, suggest that, in order to meet the altered conditions, the Pentangular Cricket tournament should continue to be played hereafter not on communal lines, but on lines indicated below.

The first essential factor for the fulfilment of this object is that the five principal local Gymkhanas should select their respective teams composed of the best talent available in the country, as usual at least a fortnight before the actual commencement of the tournament, and after they have done so, a committee consisting of the five captains should meet and make up five well-balanced combinations out of these selected players. If the first combination consists of 3 Hindus, 2 Muslims, 2 Parsis, 2 Europeans and 2 Christians, the second should have 3 Muslims, 2 Parsis, 2 Europeans and 2 Christians; the third combination should be of 3 Parsis, 2 Hindus, 2 Muslims, 2 Europeans and 2 Christians; the fourth combination should consist of 3 Europeans, 2 Hindus, 2 Muslims, 2 Parsis and 2 Christians; and lastly, the fifth combination should be of 3 Christians, 2 Hindus, 2 Muslims, 2 Parsis and 2 Europeans.

Team No. I should be styled "Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's XI" and it should be captained by a Hindu player; Team No. II should be called "Sir C. V. Mehta's XI" and it should be captained by a Muslim player; Team No. III should be called "Sir Homi Mehta's XI" and it should be skippered by a European; Team No. IV should be led by a Parsi cricketer and it should be called "Sir John Beaumont's XI"; and Team No. V should be captained by a Christian and it should be called "H. E's XI" Combinations of this kind will not only eliminate all communal feeling from the tournament, but they will also increase the interest in the competition as all the five contesting teams will meet, more or less, on level terms. The response from the public is also bound to be satisfactory when they know that their favourites will be assisting one or the other of the chosen sides.

It will be readily admitted by all that during the last five years or so the quality of cricket served in the Pentangular tournament has considerably deteriorated owing to the unavoidable difficulties encountered by the Europeans in putting up strong teams, and I believe there will be some people who would prefer the Europeans being omitted from the competition suggested by me. One must, however, remember that by fielding powerful teams in the past the Europeans have contributed considerably to the improvement of the standard of Indian cricket, so that any thought of excluding them from the competition owing to their present unfortunate troubles would be an act of sheer ingratitude.

NAZISM MUST BE DEFEATED

War Efforts Conference Resolution

TINNEVELLY, Oct. 19.

A request to all political parties in India to review their policies with the double objective of uniting the country internally for the purpose of constitutional progress and for rousing it to maximum enthusiasm for war efforts with a view to defeat Nazism and save mankind from bondage to the New Order of Germany, is made by a resolution passed by the War Efforts Conference, held at Tinnevelly under the presidency of Dr. C. R. Reddi, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University.—A. P.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Bengal Premier, Khwaja, Sir Nazimuddin, the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Ministers, and Mr. K. Shahabuddin, Chief Government Whip, returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling on Sunday.

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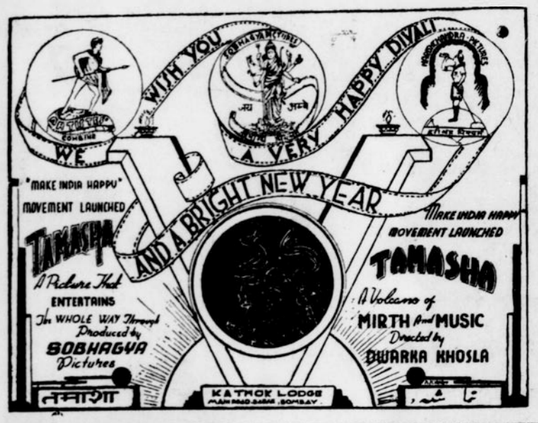

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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

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HITLER'S TIME TABLE FOR JAPAN AND SPAIN

ALL DEPENDS ON MOSCOW

Tokyo Will Move Against Siberia And The Philippines

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 20.

It is understood from well-informed sources that Hitler's plan for bringing into war Japan and Spain may materialise within the next few days.

The immediate execution of the plan depends on Hitler's ability to capture Moscow which may also presage fresh military activities with attacks in the Middle East and West.

The above report has been confirmed by the publication of an article by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Sunday Dispatch".

JAPANESE PLAN

He writes that General Tojo's new Cabinet has made the following programme:

(1) Taking of Vladivostok and invasion of Siberia; (2) If the United States does not move against Japan in the first week of Japanese attack on Russia, Tokyo would assure Washington categorically that Japan would not attack the United States; (3) If the United States tries to restrain Japan, the Japanese will take simultaneous action against Thailand and the Philippines.

It is believed that the Japanese General Staff has to work out a strategical plan for war against Russia with these three moves: (1) Attack of Vladivostok both from sea and land from Korea; (2) Attack across the Amur river to cut the Trans-Hyphen-Siberian Railway at several points; (3) Drive at Irkutsk, the capital of Siberia.

POSITION IN SPAIN

In Spain the position is as follows: von Stohrer, German Ambassador at Madrid has taken with him to Berlin a memorandum to the effect that the situation in Spain is critical; that public apathy is growing into public hostility.

This report may cause Hitler to put into operation his plans for occupying Spain and Portugal and forcing Spain into war even more rapidly than he originally intended to forestall any internal disaster.

Meanwhile Spain's London Ambassador, the Duke of Alba, has returned to Madrid and is attempting to impress General Franco and the Foreign Minister Mr. Suner to keep Spain out of the war. The Duke of Alba believes that the combination of Britain and the United States should not be disregarded by Spain.

WASHINGTON'S REACTION

Washington's official reaction to Tokyo's is that Tokyo will await the Russo-German decision before striking. Significantly Admiral Woodward writes in the "Journal America" that Japanese belligerency's part in the Axis plot is to keep the United States fleet in the Pacific; Mr. Fielding Eliot, the famous American military writer, says that now is the time to crush Japan.

Beliefs are growing in certain well-informed circles that a clash between Japan and the United States is inevitable, although the Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Tojo is making last minute efforts to pacify America by starting negotiations freshly. But it is believed that they are foredoomed to failure as basically the Japanese policy remains unchanged whether Prince Konoye yields place to General Tojo.

Defence Of Moscow To The Last

STALIN PROCLAIMS A STATE OF SIEGE

Battle Rages In Wintry Weather Over Frozen Roads

LONDON, Oct. 20.

M. Stalin has issued a Decree proclaiming a state of siege in Moscow, according to the Moscow radio.

Fierce German attacks on the Moscow front have been beaten off, according to the Soviet midnight communique.

In an order of the day issued on Sunday M. Stalin declared, "Moscow will be defended to the last. The citizens are remaining calm and are preparing to render every assistance to the troops defending the Capital."

The Moscow radio broadcast a state of siege in Moscow and the surrounding district "to assure the defence of the city as well as to stop the activities of spies and other German agents."

Both the Sunday noon and midnight communiques stated that fighting was continuing along the whole front and the latter reports stubborn battles in the Mojaisk and Maloyaroslavetz sectors during which violent German attacks were beaten off.

Mojaisk lies 65 miles west of Moscow on the Smolensk Road and Maloyaroslavetz 70 miles south-west of Moscow.

A supplement to the midnight communique states that guerilla detachments which are daily increasing in numbers are active in all the districts of Kalinin region, and in one engagement destroyed 10 ammunition and fuel lorries out of a column of 25.

The supplement adds. "According to German prisoners the guerillas seriously impede communication between the front line and supply bases. Ambushes await us at every road. They recently caused a 20-hour delay to fuel supplies, resulting in 11 tanks being left without fuel and destroyed by the Russians."

The Soviet midnight communique states, "During October 19 fighting continued in all directions of the front. Particularly stubborn battles were waged in the Mojaisk and Maloyaroslavetz directions.

Fierce attacks of German Fascist troops were beaten off. Thirty-eight German aircraft were destroyed on October 18. We lost 17 aircraft."

The Berlin radio admitted on Sunday night that bitter winter conditions prevail even on the southern section of the Russian front—the Ukraine, thus making big demands on German troops and their Allies.

The announcer declared that fighting was going on over slippery frozen roads during snow and rain storms. Despite this and despite particularly stubborn Russian defence "a system of strong Russian positions were pierced at several points." 7,000 Russians being captured.

The Russians, he added, delivered counter-attacks both on Friday and Saturday but were repulsed.

Regarding the northern—Leningrad—sector the announcer stated "numerous" Russian attacks have been repulsed.

Stalin's Decree

The Decree states that the defence and policing of the approaches to Moscow, hundred to hundred-twenty kilomotres west of the city has been entrusted to the Commander of the Western Front Army, General Comrade Jukov and the Moscow Garrison Commander Lieutenant General Comrade Artemiev.

The Decree which is effective from October 20 prohibits traffic between midnight and 5 a.m. except with a pass; entrusts maintenance of strictest order in the city and the suburban areas to the Commander of Moscow, Major General Comrade Sinilov for which purpose forces of inner defence and volunteer workers' battalions have been placed at his disposal; and provides that spies and other Axis agents inciting disorder be shot immediately.

SIND GOVT. & SMALL INDUSTRIES

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

Loans of Rs. 5,000 are announced by the Industries Department of Sind Government to encourage small industries in the province.—A. P.

NAZIS BUSY AT MALO YAROSLAVETS

Soviet Forces Break Through German Ring

LONDON, Oct. 20

The Moscow Radio this (Monday) morning announced that Russian forces on the central sector are "holding the enemy and preventing him from moving on to the capital although during the past day and night, the Germans despite their losses have increased their pressure, this complicating the defence of Moscow City."

The announcer added "By complicating strong forces in arrow formation, the enemy wedged his way into our defences capturing two villages. Mobile troops counter-attacked and recaptured both the villages. Fierce fighting is continuing in this sector.

On Sunday morning the Germans resumed their attacks on a number of sectors in the Orel District but the Russian Forces not only frustrated every attack but also successfully counter-attacked inflicting heavy losses.

Early in the morning, the Germans attempted to cross the river in this area. The Russian forces held their fire until boat loads of German troops reached the middle of the river. Then they opened up murderous machinegun fire. Many boats were destroyed. The remainder beating a hasty retreat".

The Moscow Radio stated on Monday morning that the Germans attempted to turn both the flanks of the Russian positions around Maloyaroslavetz about seventy miles south-west of Moscow. The Germans, however, encountered strong resistance and were unable to make any progress The Vichy news Agency recording this recalls that this little Russian town where the Russians are now facing the Germans was the place where Napoleon's forces came to grief after leaving Moscow.

On October 24, 1812 Napoleon's army turning its back on the ruins of Moscow and starting a long retreat, came up against Russian forces at Maloyaroslavetz. The ensuing fighting hastened the disintegration of Napoleon's weary troops, forcing them to take the Smolensk Road which had been devastated as they advanced on Moscow.

The Mascow Radio adds that Russian forces isolated west of Moscow are breaking through the German ring in large detachments and are joining up with their main force. Aircraft activity on both sides is being hampered by low cloud, rain and fog it was added. Russian bombers are nevertheless busy. One group of planes flew so low in order to bomb a German tank concentration that the mud thrown up by the explosion of the bombs spattered the planes above.—Reuter.

RANGOON:—A further sum of £10,400 has been remitted to London by the Burma War Fund raising its total remittances to £279,167

JINNAH'S "ID" DAY APPEAL

Urges On Muslims To Help Onward Progress Towards Realisation Of Pakistan

BOMBAY, Oct. 20.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I wish the Muslims a happy and prosperous 'Id'.

The month of Ramzan is the month of fasting, prayer and communion with God. It is in this month that the holy Quran was revealed. It is primarily a spiritual discipline enjoined upon the Musalmans, but in the performance of this duty, its value in regard to the moral discipline, and its social and physical value, follows in no small degree. It teaches you what hunger means. It teaches you the lesson that you should be prepared for privation and to undergo a hard trial in the performance of duty. That lesson is repeated from day to day for a whole month and its exercise develops in no small degree the moral, physical and ethical side of life. It enables you to feel that you are not a slave of food or appetite, but that you should be its master

Its physical value also cannot be underrated; for the rest given to the digestive organs of the body for the whole month, only gives them additional health and strength, like the fallow ground which by rest becomes more productive. It is a scientific fact that all organs of the body are so made that the rest, only increases their capacity for work, and better the capacity of the digestive organs the more healthy is the physical growth of man. Nor can its social value be underrated.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

Islam lays great emphasis on the social side of things. Every day the rich and the poor, the great and the small living in a locality are brought together five times in a day in Mosque in terms of perfect equality of manhood and thereby the foundation of a healthy social relationship is laid and established through prayer. With Ramzan, comes the new moon, the crescent as a signal for a mass gathering on the Id Day, again in perfect equality of manhood which affects the entire Muslim world.

You have gone through the regime and the discipline of Ramzan for one whole month, and now comes the Id-ul-Fitr, which means recurring happiness. It is a day of happiness followed by the performance of duty in order to inculcate upon you and to show to you that the true happiness lies in the successful performance of duty, at this moment of your joy, vast congregations will join you all over the world, and while you all should thank the Almighty that he has enabled you to perform your duty and given you strength to make a sacrifice that was required from us by him.

Let us prepare ourselves for another duty, no less important, and make a firm resolve on this great day, that we will do our duty by our nation, that is struggling for its freedom in this country. Let us pray to God that he may give us strength to prove ourselves worthy of this resolve and fulfil it. But while we are engaged in our own struggle for freedom, let us not forget our brethren, who in other parts of the world, are doing likewise. Let us pray for their success. Let us also pray for those sovereign Muslim States who are in danger that God may help them to maintain and preserve the independence and sovereignty of their States.

I feel confident that you all will, at this moment reaffirm your resolve to do everything in your power, and to make every contribution in the shape of time and money and make every sacrifice that is possible to consolidate, harness and make Muslim India really a great nation, specially by building up all departments of national and individual life such as educational, economic and social uplift and thus help further its onward progress in the realisation of our political goal, namely Pakistan.

Our watchword should be faith, unity and discipline.

Mr. Jinnah

Strike Threat In U.S.A.

BUFFALO (New York), Oct. 20.

The United Automobile Workers' Union of Buffalo, a member of the Council of Industrial Organisations, has voted in favour of a strike at the Bell Aircraft Corporations factories located at Buffalo and Niagara Fall, New York State.

However, the Union has decided to withhold action until "all possible means of a settlement by arbitration have been exhausted."

The strike would affect 1,05,000 workers who produce the powerful "Air-Cobra" warplane of which the firm holds orders for about 150 millions dollars for the United States and Britain.—Reuter.

SUNDAY RAID ON CHERBOURG

R. A. F. Machine-gun Radio Stations

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Aircraft of the Fighter Command carried out several offensive patrols over the Cherbourg Peninsula on Sunday despite bad weather, states the Air Ministry news service.

Radio stations were machine-gunned and two aircraft shot up hangars on an aerodrome.

Other fighter pilots flew over the Boulogne and Dieppe areas and patrolled the French coast. No enemy fighters were encountered.

An Air Ministry "communique" issued on Monday morning says: "At dusk last night a single German aircraft dropped bombs at places on the East Anglian coast causing some damage.

Soon after night fall, few enemy aircraft crossed coasts dropping bombs at few points, at one of which there was slight damage A small number of people were injured in East Anglia.

One German aircraft was destroyed".

Malta Raided

A number of air raid alarms were sounded in Malta on Saturday night.

It is officially stated that few bombs were dropped on land causing slight damage to civilian property. In one area few people were killed.—Reuter.

Million Troops From Italy

DETROIT (Michigan), October 20.

Germany has asked Italy to send a million soldiers into Russia, France and Jugoslavia owing to stupendous German losses, said Mr. Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State addressing 125 Italian-American societies here on Sunday.

He said it was reported that the Italians had already called up an additional million men, a third of whom would replace Germans in subjugating France, a third would replace Germans in Yugoslavia and another third join the German army on the Russian front.

Mr. Long suggested that if this was done Germany might then decide that Italy herself could be easily over-powered.

Ellen Wilkinson Replies To Charge Of Inadequate Aid To Russia

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Britain has held the whole weight of Germany for two years, declared Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Home Security replying on Sunday to critics who suggested that Britain was not doing enough to aid Russia.

Miss Wilkinson added that if the Nazis were unable to beat Britain when she was half disarmed and thoroughly unready, Germany, crippled by the terrific campaign in Russia, would certainly be unable to beat Britain now with all the help that America could give.

We shall have to face difficult times, she said. This war is primarily a civilian war.

However, much the battle rages at the front, the real struggle is between civilian morale and determination here against the same qualities in Germany.—Reuter.

SHOLAPUR MURDER CASE

Man And Mistress To Hang

SHOLAPUR, Oct 20.

The Sholapur Sessions Judge passed the sentence of death on one Bandu Kaulgi and Shanta, mistress, who were found guilty of the murder of Satyabhambai, wife of Shripad Kulkarni, Circle Inspector of Pandharpur division.

The judge remarked that the murder was deliberate and carve out with dexterity.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE AND THE FLYING SQUAD

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